MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE — MECHANIC ARTS — GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

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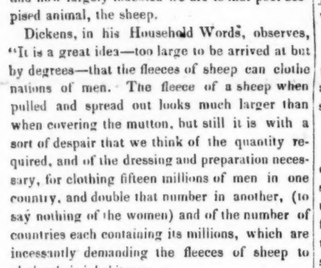

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

THE WOOL CROP OF MAINE AND WOOL IN GENERAL.

This *crop* is at present one not very large in Maine, and one which will not come off for some time yet. There are, however, many good flocks yet to be found in different sections of the State, and the condition of the market for this article is still a question of no inconsiderable interest to many of our readers.

The demand will probably be very fair during the coming season, and the prices remunerating. One of the great sources from which a supply of wool for the English manufactories used to be supplied, viz: Australia, (New Holland) has received a serious check in its vast wool growing business, by the discovery of gold within its borders. The immense flocks of that country used to be attended by thousands of shepherds, who contented themselves with moderate wages, and of course the cost of producing wool was almost nominal, and millions of tons used to be thrown into the English markets at a comparatively low price. The discovery of gold has destroyed this state of things. The shepherds have nearly all left their flocks. They would not stand watching sheep as they grazed about, at small wages, when they could dig fortunes out of the sand in a day or two, and so the sheep were left to take care of themselves.

This state of things, last year, reduced the exportation of wool from that region immensely, and will cause further reduction this year. On the other hand, the troubles in Austrian Hungary have not yet been so fully settled as to allow the former amounts of wool and cloth to be exported from thence. The South American flocks will continue to afford their usual supply, and our western States an increased amount from last year.

While thinking upon this subject one cannot help being impressed with the immense amount required every year to keep mankind comfortable, and how largely indebted we are to that poor despised animal, the sheep.

Dickens, in his Household Words, observes, "It is a great idea—too large to be arrived at but by degrees—that the fleeces of sheep can clothe nations of men. The fleece of a sheep when pulled and spread out looks much larger than when covering the mutton, but still it is with a sort of despair that we think of the quantity required, and of the dressing and preparation necessary, for clothing fifteen millions of men in one country, and double that number in another, (to say nothing of the women) and of the number of countries each containing its millions, which are incessantly demanding the fleeces of sheep to clothe their inhabitants.

We remember the hill sides of our own mountainous districts, (England) and the wide grassy plains of Saxony, and the boundless table lands of Thibet, and the vallays of Cashmere, all speckled over with flocks; we think of the Australian sheep walks, where there are flocks of such unmanageable size that a whole sheep is boiled down for its tallow; we think of Prince Esterhazy's reply to the question of an English nobleman, when shown vast flocks and asked how the sheep of Hungary would compare in number with these—that his shepherds outnumbered the Englishman's sheep; we think of these things, and, by degrees, begin to understand how wool enough may be produced to furnish the broadcloths and flannels of the world."

YOUNG'S THEORY OF PRUNING.

As the time for pruning is at hand, some remarks upon the subject may be of service to many who have not paid much attention to the subject. The best time, undoubtedly, to prune fruit trees, is when they are in full leaf. The wounds then heal quickly, and you can see to shape the tree and balance its top better than before the leaves have started. But this period is generally a very busy time with farmers, and they prefer to prune earlier. You may prune any time in the spring if you use shell-lac varnish on the wounds. This will prevent all weeping out of the sap, and keep the water of the rains and dews from entering the stumps and causing decay.

As it regards the theory of pruning, that is, the proper balancing of the fruit buds and the wood buds, some new ideas have been published by L. Young, Esq., of Springdale, Ky., in the Horticulturist, of which we have given our readers an outline before. Every one knows that there are two kinds of buds on fruit trees, viz: the fruit or blossom buds, and wood or leaf buds. That the province of each of these is very different, one expending its energies in producing fruit, and the other expending its energies in producing wood.

Mr. Young's theory is this—The fruit buds or fruit system, acts upon the wood system in the same manner as a parasite or foreigner, rooted in it, and drawing nourishment from it as do the mosses or lichens—or, in other words, the wood system is the *soil* in which the fruit spurs are planted, and grow, and from which they draw their nourishment, and that add nothing to the growth and increase of the tree, but rather exhaust and diminish it. From his observations he deduces the following, which we give in his own words, viz:

1st. In exogenous trees, [trees that increase by layers of wood on the outside. Ed.] which includes most fruit trees, the normal place of the fruit bud is within the circuit of circulation, and that generally its appearance at the extremities of leading branches is an evidence of over fruitfulness and disability, if not of disease.

2d. That as from organization the fruit spur system is supported out of the general circulation, upon the principle of parasites, and maintains what is termed "*the balance of power*," by absorbing just so much of the general circulation as prevents over luxuriant growth in the wood system—no more and no less—too great a diminution of the wood spurs has a tendency to overstimulate the wood growth."

From the above it would seem that the true system of pruning is to so manage as to keep a just and proper balance between the two systems. If the fruit buds are allowed to predominate too largely, the wood system becomes enfeebled, and finally dies.

If the wood system is allowed to hold too large a predominance, the fruit system is enfeebled and finally dies. The province of the cultivator is therefore to keep up a balance of the two systems in such a manner that both shall be invigorated and strengthened and be aided in fulfilling their respective duties.

CHANGE OF GRAFTED FRUIT.

Does the original stock or tree into which a graft is put ever overcome the graft? We believe there are well authenticated instances where this has taken place. A few years ago we gave an account of an instance of the kind which Mr. Thomas C. Wood, of Winthrop, related to us as having taken place in his orchard. A graft had borne for several years the true fruit of the graft. The fruit, however, began to change, and in a few years the graft bore an apple nearly or quite resembling that which the tree bore before being engrafted. Mr. W. attributed the change to the wood of the stock somehow gaining the ascendancy over the graft. Some of our colemporaries pronounced the whole "a fish story," or at any rate a mistake.

But here we have another instance, related by Jacob B. Farmer, under the head of "Lusus Naturæ," and published in the New England Farmer, as follows:

"Mr. Brown:—I have an apple tree that was grafted about eight years ago with Porter scions. The scions lived, grew and bore handsomely shaped and well flavored *Porter Apples* for three or four years; but last year the fruit changed its shape, (retaining the Porter flavor, but the flesh a little more hard and crispy,) resuming the shape of the parent stock, which was like the Blue Pearmain. The tree grafted was a healthy, vigorous and good bearing tree. I wish to know if the change was a freak of nature, or was it in accordance with nature's laws. The above statement may seem strange, but it is no more strange than true. If you or some of your correspondents will give their views on the subject, I think it may lead to some important facts which as yet are not well understood.

Concord, Jan. 27, 1852.

The Editor of the N. E. Farmer states that he never heard of a case of this kind before, and asks some of the *Pomologists* to take it into consideration.

WHITE CLOVER.

We are satisfied that our farmers do not appreciate the white clover or white honeysuckle, as some call it, so highly as they ought, nor take so much pains as they should to cultivate it. In fact but very few sow it, when they lay down their lands to grass. They trust to nature to supply them with it.

When once seeded with it, the soil will retain it a long time, for the low short stems will bear heads full of seeds, and these become scattered out into the soil, and thus the seed is kept in the ground and springs up whenever circumstances are favorable for its developement. A moderately clayey loam is congenial for it, and if this be dressed with an occasional dressing of plaster it will bring it out abundantly. It affords an excellent pasturage for bees, the best honey in the world being obtained by these little insects from white clover.

It also affords the best pasturage for cattle, especially cows from whose milk cheese is manufactured, as experiments have proved that cows that graze upon this species of clover yield milk thar contains *casein*, or cheesey particles, in greater abundance than they do when fed on the common grasses. We throw these hints out for our readers to think of. Four or five pounds, mingled with a due quantity of other grass seeds will be sufficient for an acre, and it can be obtained at reasonable prices at the agricultural seed stores.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

HOW TO RAISE EARLY POTATOES.

Mr. Editor:—The raising of early potatoes is a matter of great importance, and in order to have the potatoes early in the fall, we must begin early in the spring. Now is the time to prepare the seed for planting. It should be cut, (if you choose to cut it,) and mixed with plaster, and put in a warm place, till it is time to plant. They will come up two weeks sooner, (if kept in this way some three or four weeks,) than they will if taken directly from the cellar. My way to prepare the ground for planting is to select a dry, warm spot, plough deep, and manure it well, and harrow the manure in. Then make a furrow with a plough, deep enough to receive a shovel full of manure, which I take from my horse stable, and put in the hill, and put a little plaster on the manure, and put on the seed; cover not very deep; hoe them as soon as they are up; and when the tops die, dig them and put them in a cool cellar, and mix dry sand or plaster with them, and there is no danger of their rotting.

Break up your ground in the spring for corn—it is better than fall on many accounts. Let the grass start up as much as possible, and the top of the ground get warm, before ploughing, and it keeps warm and makes the corn grow much faster than on old ground; and the worms will work upon the grass until the corn is out of their way, which they will not do on ground broken up in the fall, for they go down with the turf in the fall and come up in the spring ready to devour the corn.

Put a little plaster in every hill of corn and potatoes—it will double the potato crop. Put your ashes around your corn as soon as it is up.

J. H. W.

Rockhill.

Note. Our correspondent inquires about Delano's Independent Horse Rake. This is a patent—much liked by many. By writing to Calvin Delano, Esq., of East Livermore, he would undoubtedly furnish him with all the particulars. Ed.

KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S LIST OF PREMIUMS.

The Trustees offer the following list of Premiums for 1852.

On Horses.

For best stallion, diploma and	$4 00
2d do.	3 00
best breeding mare, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
best pair matched horses, diploma and	2 00
best 3 years old colt	2 00
best 2 years old do.	1 50
best 1 year old do.	1 00

On Neat Cattle.

CLASS I—DURHAMS.

best bull, of any age, diploma and	3 00
2d do.	3 00
best cow, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
best 2 years old heifer, diploma and	1 00
2d do.	1 00
best 1 year old heifer	1 00
best heifer calf	1 00

CLASS II—HEREFORDS.

best bull, any age, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
best cow, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
best 2 years old heifer, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
best 1 year old heifer	1 00
best heifer calf	1 00

CLASS III—AYRSHIRES.

best bull, diploma and	3 00
best cow, diploma and	2 00
best heifer 2 years old, or less,	2 00

CLASS IV—GRADE CATTLE.

best bull, 2 years old, or more, diploma and	2 00
2d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best 1 year old bull, diploma and	1 00
2d do.	1 00
best bull calf, diploma and	1 00
2d do.	1 00
best cow, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
3d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best 2 years old heifer, diploma and	1 00
2d do.	1 00
best 1 year old heifer, diploma and	1 00
2d do.	1 00
best heifer calf	1 00

CLASS V—NATIVES.

best cow, diploma and	1 00
2d do.	1 00
best 2 years old heifer	1 00
best 1 year old do.	1 00

OXEN AND STEERS.

best yoke working oxen, diploma and	3 00
2d do.	3 00
3d do.	2 00
4th do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best team of oxen from any town, not less than 10 yoke,	10 00
2d do.	9 00
3d do.	8 00
4th do.	7 00
best team of steers from any town, not less than 10 yoke, 3 years old,	5 00
2d do.	4 00
best pair 3 years old steers, regard being had to their training and discipline, diploma and	2 50
2d do.	2 00
best pair of 2 years old steers, regard being had to their training and discipline, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
best pair 1 year old steers	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best pair steer calves, diploma and	1 00
2d do.	1 00

On Plowing Match.

best work with 4 oxen	4 00
2d do.	3 00
best work with one yoke	3 00
2d do.	2 50
best specimen sub-soil plowing, on not less than ½ of an acre,	4 00

On Sheep.

best Merino or Saxon buck, diploma and	1 00
2d do.	1 00
best buck, of any other breed, diploma and	1 00
best ewes, 10 or more, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00

On Swine.

best boar, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
best breeding sow, diploma and	2 00
2d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best 6 pigs of one litter	2 00
2d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	

On Crops.

best acre Indian Corn	3 00
2d do.	2 00
3d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator	
best acre winter wheat	3 00
2d do.	2 00
best acre spring wheat, diploma and	2 00
2d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator	
best acre of barley	2 00
2d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best acre of oats	2 00
2d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best ½ acre ruta bagas	2 00
2d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best ¼ acre ruta bagas	1 00
best ¼ acre carrots,	2 00
2d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best acre potatoes	3 00
2d do.	2 00
3d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best specimen of grapes, not less than 10 lbs., to be examined in committee of the whole, at the dinner table,	1 00
best fall apples, one bushel, four varieties, fit for use at the time of exhibition, subject to the same examination as the grapes,	1 00
best of any other fruit, such as melons, pears, plums, &c., in sufficient quantity to merit the premium, and to be examined as above,	1 00

On Manure.

to the person who shall prepare 10 cords of compost manure of the best quality at the least expense—a statement to be given in writing of materials and process of manufacture, diploma and	3 00
2d do.	2 00
3d do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	

On Agricultural Implements.

best sward plow, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
best seed plow, diploma and	2 00
best sub-soil plow, diploma and	2 00
best dozen scythes, diploma and	1 00
best dozen hay forks, diploma and	1 00
best ½ dozen manure forks, diploma and	1 00
best ½ dozen barn shovels, diploma and	1 00
best ½ dozen narrow axes, diploma and	1 00
best ½ dozen hoes, diploma and	1 00
best grain cradle, diploma and	1 00
best ox-yoke	1 00

On Dairy Products.

best butter, 30 lbs.,	3 00
2d do., diploma and	2 00
3d do.	2 00
4th do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	
best cheese, 50 lbs.,	3 00
2d do., diploma and	2 00
3d do.	2 00
4th do. vol. Maine Farmer or Cultivator.	

On Household Manufactures.

best piece fulled cloth, 10 yards,	1 50
2d do.	1 00
best frocking, 10 yards, stripe 2 and 3,	1 00
2d do.	75
best woolen flannel, 10 yards,	1 00
2d do.	75
best cotton and wool do. do.	1 00
2d do.	75
best woolen carpeting 20 yards,	2 00
2d do.	1 50
best hearth rug	75
2d do.	50
best worsted hose, 2 pairs,	75
2d do.	50
best 6 pairs men's woolen half hose	75
2d do.	50
best woolen shawl	1 00
2d do.	75
best bed spread	75
2d do.	50
best worsted yarn	50
best silk hose or gloves	50
best work pocket	50
best bead purse	50
best wrought collar or wristlets	50
best knit edging	50

Promiscuous.

best constructed bee-hive, diploma and	3 00
best ½ dozen tanned calf-skins	1 00
best sleigh or wagon harness, diploma and	2 00
2d do.	2 00
best ½ dozen pairs men's calf boots, diploma and	1 00
best ½ dozen pairs thick boots, diploma and	1 00
best ½ dozen pairs ladies' walking shoes	50
best ½ dozen pairs ladies' kid slippers	50
best specimen of cabinet work, diploma and	2 00

Francis Fuller, Dudley Haines, Emery O. Bean, } Trustees.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

RAISING CALVES.

Mr. Editor:—In the last number of the Farmer, I noticed a short article on rearing calves, which seemed to advocate quite strongly the artificial modes of rearing. I think this skim-milk system prevails too much, already, for the welfare of our stock. The mothers, that they may have a few pounds of butter to sell, or that their daughters may have fat, beautiful cheeks, will let them eat the cream from off the milk, and rob the poor calf of his just due every day, and he must take what he can get. So far as my observation has extended, calves raised in this way, on skim-milk, are very inferior to those raised according to nature, although I have known some good calves which drank their milk, but it was not skimmed, and was given to them as soon as milked. The greatest objection I have to this last mode, is the labor of milking, and its exposure to the old woman and girls. [Take care, Joe, what you say about the girls. You will have some of them in your hea—hair, if you are not careful. P. D.]

But nature seems to have endowed all quadrupeds with a natural instinct, which directs them where and how to obtain their food, and as nature does nothing in vain, I think she ought to be heard a little in this matter. If the milk, or butter and cheese which could be made from the milk, for four months, would be worth more than the calf, I think the calf had better be disposed of, for the reason that we have too many inferior, miserable, half fed and half grown animals already.

With judicious management we have had but little trouble from calves sucking in the fall or winter, not so much, however, as from calves which learned to drink their milk, sticking their heads into the milk pails, and everything that happens to be set down within the yard.

That milk is the proper food for all mammiferous animals in their early stages, is clearly demonstrated by the provisions of nature, and the natural instinct of the young animals. If the animal is stinted in its supply of milk, and forced to eat food not adapted to its condition, the digestive organs are deranged, the bones and muscles become weak, the legs and spine crooked, and the paunch being improperly developed hangs down, like a weight in a bag, and the animal becomes hollow-backed and slab-sided, and frequently the scours occur,—and on the whole, the animal receives a stunt from which it never fully recovers. If the quantity of milk is diminished gradually for the last three or four weeks, I think the calf will accustom himself to the new diet as readily as from skim-milk porridge.

As to the gentleness of the animal, if there be that attention paid to calves which is necessary to secure the most profit, and if they are treated with kindness, as all domestic animals should be, there will not be a want of docility on the part of the calf. I have seen calves which were raised by hand as wild as any that sucked.

Brother Joe.

Industry, March 22, 1852.

RHUBARB.

Garden Rhubarb is valuable as an early vegetable. For sauce and pastry, it is a good substitute for apples and other fruits, it being ready for use at a time when these fruits cannot easily be obtained. Its goodness, however, depends much on its being so cultivated as to secure a large and rapid growth. For this purpose select a location to which the sun has a free access. Then from a space of sufficient length and width remove the earth to the depth of two and a half feet, and fill the trench with rich soil and manure. Let the latter be used plentifully, for rhubarb is a great consumer, and there is no danger of enriching it too much. The ground being thus prepared, the plants may be inserted with their tops two or three inches below the surface.

This mode of planting involves some labor at first, but the process need not be often repeated, for the same plants, thus set, will produce well for years with proper care and manuring. Besides, my maxim is, What is worth growing at all is worth good cultivation, such as will bring the vegetable cultivated to something like perfection. And I have never seen this maxim more favorably illustrated than in the case of rhubarb when treated in the manner above described. It then has a rapid growth, and produces stalks of unusual size and tenderness. To protect and enrich the plants a good covering of manure should be applied in the fall and mixed with the soil in the spring.

[Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

APPLES AND PEARS—THE KINDS TO PLANT.

Mr. Editor:—Much against my inclination, and from circumstances which I could not control, I am a month behind with this communication. It is not yet too late this year to be of some service to beginners in the fruit growing art, and so I propose to say a few words about varieties most suitable for our cold climate, and the culture of them, necessary to a prompt and profitable return. In the first place, it is an error to suppose that we *cannot* raise the most choice fruit. In the next place, it is a *shame* that we have been content for so many years to grope along in this lazy, listless, "do-nothing-because-our-fathers-didn't" style, and send off our money, by thousands annually, to buy the rich returns of our more energetic neighbors. What upon earth are we waiting for? Can a goose draw a plow, because they sometimes wear a yoke? Must we stand still forever and be laughed at eternally? Wait we for some miraculous machine that will produce for us choice fruit instantaneously? Must we brag always on our timber, our codfish, and our wonderful knack of *carrying* other people's cotton, and *eat always* from another man's spoon, at prices perfectly fabulous? For mercy's sake, wake up! The Great Railroad is "coming." Strangers will spy out the nakedness of the land, and it will be a century ere we can get over the effect of the first interview.

But I've got up too high; I promised to say something about fruit. Let us look at the Apple, as *the* crop of all others, that will yield us the richest return. First of all, do not plant a single tree, unless you mean to take care of it. They cannot stand always in one spot and yield you a *crop* of nice fruit without care. It is impossible. You must plough deep: take off the wheel and put on the beef. Make light soils heavier with ashes and heavy composts; and heavy soils lighter with turfy loam and sand. Bend your own backs, and don't be frightened, should you not raise a solitary apple for four years. Better days are close by.

It is always best to select the ground for an orchard, with a western or south-western aspect, and moderately descending. The finest orchards I know of are so situated. The apple tree will grow and thrive, however, in all situations not absolutely wet, and yield a great interest on the investment. But there are many fine varieties of fruit that will not do well in this State. A plantation of the Green Newtown Pippin, the finest apple in America, would prove a total failure with us. Let us learn, then, by the dear bought experience of our neighbors, *what* to plant. The Ribston Pippin, worthless in New York and out west, very poor even in Massachusetts, is, with us, as it is in its native England, every way a most valuable fruit—of the very finest flavor, large size, rich color, and perfect texture. I know of nothing superior to my taste. The tree is productive and healthy, *but it will not thrive in a light, sandy soil.* It needs heavy, clay loam, strong and in good tilth, and should never be tried for profit in any other situation.

There is not the slightest danger of an overstock of nice fruit. There never was a demand for fruit when there was none to supply. The supply *creates* a market. Perhaps you don't believe it; well, that won't alter the case. How many peaches were sold in New York fifty years ago? Who asked for them? What did they offer per basket? Who has put in motion all the steamers and railway cars, laden and overflowing with this fine fruit in its season? The consumer! No.

We can export thousands of apples, and I don't believe the great world will even intimate that we are beggars, forsooth, for their bounty. Let us raise *none but the best*, and sweep *all the trash* overboard.

I have many letters from cultivators of the apple, and they fully confirm my own judgment, as to what we need for profit and hardiness. I name twelve kinds only, and not one of them will disappoint expectation, if decently cultivated.

Dig the holes for planting three feet in diameter at least. Place every root carefully, as it should be, and *do not* hurry the business. They should be placed certainly thirty feet apart, and in very good land not less than forty feet distant.

The proportions named are for every hundred trees, as I think I should plant myself, for profit.

Summer Fruit.

August and September. 2 Red Astrachan—large, juicy, deep crimson, very beautiful.

2 Early Sweet Bough—large, rich flavor, pale yellow, great bearer.

6 Bell's Early, or Sops of Wine—medium, tender, deep crimson, bears well.

2 William's Favorite—a very fine, red fruit, bears well, but requires strong, moist soil, and good culture—for garden.

Autumn Fruit.

September to November. 6 Dutchess of Oldenburg—large, streaked red and yellow, juicy, excellent.

5 Gravenstein—very large, striped, first quality, and very productive.

6 Fameuse—first rate every way, medium size, fine crimson.

15 Hubbardston Nonsuch—large, striped yellow and red, abundant bearer.

Winter Fruit.

January to June. 20 Rhode Island Greening—the universal apple, first rate.

20 The True Massachusetts Baldwin—an enormous bearer in alternate years.

10 Ribston Pippin—no finer fruit on strong, heavy soil.

6 Mother Apple—a good, hardy, profitable fruit,—large, red.

If I were inclined to plant but few kinds, they would be—

5 Bell's Early—*August and September.*
20 H. Nonsuch—*November to January.*
10 Ribston Pippin—*December to June.*
30 R. I. Greening—*November to June.*
35 Baldwin (true)—*December to June.*

As regards the pears, I can speak with the same confidence as I do of the apple. We *can* raise them. There is no mystery about it; the culture of this splendid fruit is as simple and not half as doubtful as for a crop of plums. And then the price! Who can believe it, down East! Twenty-five-cents e-a-c-h! A friend showed to me a single fruit, six weeks since, the "Monsieur Le Cure;" he had bought it for his little daughter, and blushed some when he named the price, "twenty-five cents." He seemed reassured, however, to hear my remark, that "they would bear that price, at this season;" (I had given fifty cents for a "Duchess d' Angouleme," three years since, for an invalid relative:) and I presented him with a mate of the same variety, a larger and much finer specimen, for his lady, "with my best respects." To his look of doubtful enquiry, I replied, "about five rods north-east from my old arm chair, that fruit grew, with more than one hundred others on the same tree." This tree is a *dwarf standard*, was planted in May, 1848, five feet high, two years from the bud. It is now eight feet high, and very bushy, and was a splendid thing to look at, the whole of last season. It came from Flushing, L. I., from Prince's nursery, and cost 75 cents. It has borne two years, *full*. I have 100 of these dwarf standards, and they will do one good to look at, another year.

This branch of fruit growing has received a new impulse of late, since the introduction of the Angers Quince for a stock upon which to bud the pear. This reduces the size of the tree, shortens their trunks, makes them very prolific, and will admit of at least 600 trees to the acre. Give them good soil, good culture, and the return will astonish a novice altogether. The fruit grows remarkably fair, smooth, large, and finely flavored, and are now sold by the dozen, not by the bushel. A cart-load of this fruit, (25 bushels,) at 6 cents each fruit, would bring 150 dollars!—The trees branch low, (their bodies should not be over two feet long at most,) and they should be pruned with a *pen knife*, or what is better, the thumb and finger, while they are growing. They will do nothing in a poor, worn-out, sod-covered field, but need the deep, good soil and protection of the garden. They are managed with great ease, and seldom blight, as the tall standards are very apt to do. They will pay for themselves twice, before you can get a solitary fruit from the tall standard, planted at same age and day. I do hope never to hear the excuse, "it is *too late in life* for me to plant." The third year from planting you can eat the fruit of your labors, without a shadow of doubt. Do try. My family and friends bear witness to the truth of what I say. Five years ago, not a solitary tree grew upon my premises. I leaned upon the "old orchard" and a father's bounty for all these delicacies. Many a dish of the finest pears will it be my pleasure to provide him with, now,—such fruit as he never dreamed of.

The great difficulty in selecting arises from the indiscriminate praise of the catalogues and the interminable list set down as "superb," "first rate," "most excellent," &c. In reality, there are but very few that are *always excellent*, in this State, at least, and here they are:

Summer and Autumn Fruit.

2 Dearborn's Seedling. A hardy and beautiful fruit.
2 Bartlett. Most excellent, but the tree a little tender.
6 Beurre d' Amalis. First rate.
6 Napoleon. Ditto.
6 Beurre d' Anjou. Ditto.
30 Louise bonne de Jersey. *The very best, both fruit and tree.*

Winter Fruit.

10 Vicar of Winkfield, or Mons. le Cure. Bears astonishing crops.
10 Glout Morceau. A splendid fruit.
10 Beurre d' Aremberg. Ditto.
2 Winter Nelis. Fine fruit, but tree not vigorous.
10 Beurre Diel. Another noble fruit.
5 Passe Colmar. First rate, but fruit should be thinned.
1 Pound Pear, for cooking. Enormous size and crop.

Were I to plant for profit alone, I should plant as follows. For every hundred trees, say

50 Louise bonne de Jersey.
20 Vicar of Winkfield, or le Cure.
20 Beurre d' Aremberg.
10 Glout Morceau, (strong soil.)

I must defer to another week my remarks about *standard pears*, and the culture of fruit generally. All the trees named above can be obtained of S. L. Goodale, Saco, Messrs. Hovey & Co., 9 Merchants' Row, Boston, or Samuel Walker, Roxbury, Eustis Street. The Messrs. Taber, of Vassalborough, have a fine nursery of apples, but I am not informed as to their stock of pears. Col. Henry Little, of Bangor, can furnish all I have named. There are, doubtless, others, but I have named all I know of, in the vicinity.

You will get what you buy, of the above named *gentlemen;* which means a good deal. Don't buy anything, at any price, of irresponsible peddlers, at the corners of the streets, unless you know all about them and their trees. The label "Bartlett," or "Ribston Pippin," looks as well on any other tree as on the one they truly belong to.

Look out! Don't be cheated in kinds, and then blame the men that *try hard* to set you right. My experience is paid for, and twenty years' service is not altogether in vain,

I will talk to you again, next week.

Always yours, A. J., Jr.

Wiscasset, April 7, 1852.

Use of Tar for Sheep. Having had some experience in the management of sheep, I propose to say a few words on the use of tar for sheep, as a preventive of disease. I have been in the practice of feeding to my sheep four or five gallons of tar to one hundred sheep per year. My plan of feeding is to mix it with salt, by scattering salt in a long narrow trough, and pouring the tar upon the salt. In this way I have no difficulty in getting the sheep to eat it. In addition to this, every time I handle my sheep except when washing them, I apply a little tar to the nose of each; this external application I deem more important in the summer and fall months, when the gad-fly is troubling the flock.

This is the only article that I have used to prevent disease in sheep for a number of years in which I have been engaged in wool growing; the result has been that I have not lost one per cent. of my sheep, by diseases of all kinds annually. When I sheared my sheep last May, I had over six hundred, and I am not aware of losing but one since. I ascribe the uniform health of my flock to the use of tar.

I make these statements that others may have the benefit of my experience. Wm. S. Wright.

[Ohio Cultivator.

THE PROFITS OMITTED.

How to make a fortune, or eleven ways of making money," is the title of a small work published in this country, and in strict conformity to the gambling spirit of the age, it does not once, in the *eleven* methods recommended, mention *labor* as a means of making a fortune!—it never even *hints* that the industrious producer may attain any higher eminence than that of being sneered at by the *mis*-appliers of human labor, or hollowly eulogised by those who have feathered their nests by the peculiar operations of the money market, or the wind-falls of speculation. Let us ask the readers of such productions whether a man who labors usefully for what he receives is not a more honest and dignified being than he who receives into his hands wealth by force, fraud, cunning, or "tact," as the above pamphlet modestly calls it.

We are all life-tenants of this earth, which we hold in common. We brought nothing into it, and we take nothing out of it. No man, therefore, has a *natural* right to more than he *earns* or can use. He who *produces* any thing to the common stock and inheritance of the next generation, though it be but a blade of grass, a new fruit, or a loaf of bread, is a noble of nature, a benefactor to his race, and has a divine right to be fed. He who simply gets into his hands the earnings of others, whether by deceit, cunning, or force, should, in a truly enlightened society, meet with universal contempt.

There are three methods of getting riches. First, by seizing with violence what is already in existence, and appropriating it. This is a venerable method, and was much in use among the old Romans, Goths, William the Conqueror, and the original Spanish colonists; and is still the resort of thieves and pirates. Secondly, by getting possession of goods in the way of traffic, banking, exchange or gambling in produce. These methods are called trade, business, fair speculation and the like. In both these cases wealth is acquired by one party and lost by the other. In the first case there is a positive loss of value; in the other, there is no increase. The world gains nothing by either. The third method is the application of *labor and skill to the earth or the productions thereof.* Here is a positive increase of value. We have a score of potatoes for one that was planted—many bushels of grain for one that was sown—an elegant dress for a handful of cotton—or a machine to abridge labor, from a quantity of ore. The two other classes, as the ancient Roman says, "consume much but produce nothing; they are born to eat up the corn." Yet in all ages they have been seated in the high places. The very work whose titlepage we quoted, and which has suggested these remarks, is assisting to dishonor the working men, by bowing down its neck before the haughty tread of wealth, won perchance any way save by that of honest labor, and we think we can hear its praises shouted by schemers of all kinds, "*Long live the science of craft.*"

[Farmer and Cabinet.

RURAL AXIOMS.

It is as cheap to raise one tun of grass or clover, as a tun of burdocks or pig-weeds.

It costs no more to raise a hundred bushels of Baldwins than a hundred bushels of cider apples; or ten barrels of Virgalieus or Bartletts than the same quantity of choke pears.

An axe costing two dollars, with which a laborer may cut fifty cords a month, is a cheaper tool than an axe costing but one dollar, with which he can cut only forty cords.

A "cheap-plow" at five dollars, costing in one season three dollars in repairs, and three more in lost time to teams, men, and by retarding crops, is a dearer plow than one at ten dollars requiring no repairs.

A cow bought for ten dollars, whose milk but just pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at thirty dollars, giving double the value of milk afforded by the former.

A common dasher-churn at two dollars, used one hundred times a year, is not so economical a purchase as a Kendall churn at four dollars, requiring but half the labor to work it.

A ten-acre field, costing fifty dollars per acre, and ditched, manured, and improved at fifty dollars more, so as to give double crops, is much more valuable and profitable than twenty acres unimproved, costing the same money.

The laborer who wastes half his strength is working all day with a dull saw, because he cannot give a shilling or afford half an hour to get it sharpened, will waste at least twenty-five cents per day, or $6 or $7 per month.

The man who loses half an hour of time, worth one shilling,—and wears his wagon and team equal to two shillings more, by going over a long and rough road, to avoid a plank-road toll of sixpence, loses just two and sixpence by the operation. This does not apply to the loaded wagon, where the loss is much greater than from the smaller loads. [Albany Cultivator.

MULCHING POTATOES.

For the purpose of directing attention to the subject in season, and inducing the trial of experiments, we give the substance of a mode of raising potatoes described in the Plough, Loom and Anvil, as performed by three different farmers, by mulching copiously with straw. The land, prepared as usual, was laid off in rows two feet apart, manured in the furrows; the potatoes dropped and covered as usual, leaving a level surface, and straw then applied six inches deep. The straw kept the surface moist and mellow throughout a prolonged drouth, and the crop was 300 bushels per acre, the tubers being of the finest quality, although potatoes were generally nearly destroyed by rot. "What struck us as a peculiarity," says the editor, "was their singular smoothness, being quite as much so as apples. Mr. Somers laid his potato cuttings upon unplowed, unprepared ground, merely covering them with straw, and his crop we are informed, was fully equal to Mr. Skinner's." [Albany Cult.

Ink for Zinc Labels. The best way to label trees, shrubs, &c., is to attach to them a small strip of sheet zinc by a wire ring. The following receipt for an indelible ink to use on these zinc cards we find in the Rural New Yorker.

Take 1 drachm verdigris, 1 drachm sal ammonia, and ½ drachm lampblack, all finely powdered. Mix thoroughly in 10 drachms water. Shake it well before using.

This forms a beautiful black indelible ink, which will bear years of exposure to the weather.

MAINE FARMER.

R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1852.

A CHAPTER ON LADIES' SHOES.

We suppose that in no part of the world do so many die of consumption as in New England. We are quite sure that a great majority of those who die among us of this disease are females. It is a melancholy thought that so many of our fair and gifted females should pass away in the very spring time of life, just as they are coming upon the stage of active life, and are about taking a part among those who render our sojourn here pleasant and useful.

There are causes for the prevalence of this fatal scourge, probably many causes may be named, all of which have more or less action in producing the results we have named. There is one, so simple in its character, and so easily obviated, that we propose to say a few words in regard to it.

It is the fashionable folly of wearing shoes so thin and flimsy that they are scarcely any protection at all to the feet. We are aware that within a few years India Rubbers are put on occasionally when a lady steps out to walk or ride any distance. As far as these protect the feet it is all very well, but they are generally cast aside as soon as possible, and the feet and ancles left with their usual thin apology for a covering. In old times good solid cowskin, or at any rate calfskin leather shoes used to cover the feet of *as good ladies* as you will find now: Do you find any ladies *shod* in this substantial manner now? No indeed! Why, the bare mention of it would bring on a fainting fit to many, and the idea of going *clumping* about with thick shoes would strike them with horror indescribable. What is the consequence? Cold feet. And what is the consequence of having cold feet all the time! Disease—Consumption—Death!

Let us look at this matter in a rational point of view. Every one knows that the body, in order to perform its natural healthy functions, requires a certain degree of warmth. A writer in the Scalpel, (a medical work of great merit,) says that Physiologists have ascertained and demonstrated that when the blood issues from the starting point, which is the left ventricle of the heart, its temperature is 101 degrees, but when it arrives at the soles of the feet it is only 90. Here is a great cooling off by the natural distribution of the heat of the blood in its passage from the centre to the extreme. Well is it not necessary to guard against any diminution of this heat by clothing the feet with a suitable covering? Certainly it is. If you do not you keep the temperature of a portion of the blood below its natural point. Of course it causes chills, colds and sickness. We copy for the consideration of our readers, the following remarks from the Scalpel:

The great and unchangeable law of the Creator that develops life, is warmth. The egg of the fowl only possesses latent life, till the warmth of the mother *expands* the germ, and gives the heart its first contractile or active force; without warmth it would never assume its organized form nor continue its action; this gives conclusive evidence of the truthfulness of our motto.

Before we speak of the influence of cold on the nerves of the feet, and its still more rapid effect on the circulation of the blood, through their action on the heart, let us consider the value of the great facts we have presented to the reader, viz: the natural decrease of the warmth of the blood in the vessels of the feet, as a probable means of permitting the ill effect of cold on these great central organs of life, the lungs, if not prevented by art.

It is conceded by all intelligent observers, that a violent chill communicated to the body, is very soon and sensibly felt in the lungs, and that pleurisies and inflammations of the lungs themselves, are the frequent consequences of such exposure. Now, it is known that heat or caloric has a tendency to equalize itself in all the various bodies in the universe; ice itself, only melting, by the inevitable necessity of imbibing heat, when exposed to it; according to this unchangeable law, it can only exist as ice during the summer months, by interposing between the atmosphere and it, substances possessing a known power of repelling heat. Thus it is preserved in ice-houses. When the earth is colder than the body, this law instantly begins to operate upon the feet standing upon it; and as the body is a producer of heat, its safety is secured precisely in proportion to the vigor of health it possesses, or in other words, the rapidity with which its blood circulates through the lungs. It therefore follows, that the feebler the circulation, the more unable the body is to afford to part with its heat. If you clothe the body warmly, and thus prevent its warmth from transmission to the atmosphere, and interpose a cork sole between the sole of the foot and the earth, this transmission of heat is stopped, because cork, wool, silk and cotton are non-conductors of heat.

In a woman of ordinary size, there can be no reasonable doubt, from the computation of physiologists, that half of her blood passes under the feet in two minutes at the least! so that it will be seen the conducting power of the damp earth must continually deprive the blood of its warmth. The effect of cold upon the nerves is yet more rapid than this. It is known to most persons, that instantaneous sneezing is often produced by standing on the cold hearth-stone or oil-cloth; and the speedy action of damp or cold feet on the bowels, is often painfully evident to many invalids. Assuming the body to be a producer of electricity, (and it seems impossible to conclude otherwise.) that fluid is known to be subject to the same law as heat, i. e., to seek a constant equilibrium with surrounding objects.—There can be no better conductor than the damp earth; all positively or negatively electrified bodies, not isolated or cut off by a non-conductor, seek an instant equilibrium. This law is well known to philosophers, and ought to be equally so to every intelligent and rational being; therefore, it must be, that if heat and electricity be not the same thing, still the same danger must be incurred by too light clothing and shoes. Dr. James Murray has asserted, and he thinks proved, that cholera is rendered impossible, by isolating the feet by cork soles, and feeding and clothing the body, so as to keep up a high degree of electricity. All experience has proved that those persons most afflicted during both the epidemics which occurred in this city, were those who endured the greatest exposure to dampness, and ate the most watery and ill-cooked food; and what is more conclusive, that they were mostly attacked towards morning, when the atmospheric temperature was lowest.

Cork soles, of proper thickness, are an absolute non-conductor; and when the leather of the shoe is of good quality, they will prove sufficient for all the purposes of health till the month of December. By that time the pedestrian should accustom herself to well-made boots with buckskin leggings, made in all respects like those worn by males. Without such protection, she is never safe from the vicissitudes of an American climate, nor from the liability to disease which will soon destroy her gracefulness and beauty.

THE RIVER. The ice in the river, opposite this place, left several days ago. On Monday last, the ice from above the dam came over in large quantities. We have not learned definitely whether the river is clear below or not. The ice in the river opposite Gardiner took its final leave on Thursday last. If the river below is not already clear of ice, it will be in a very short time.

A NEW KIND OF CARPETS.

All the ladies in New England, at least, know all about the Bay State shawls. These capital articles, woven at the Bay State Mills, have driven the foreign ones out of the market. Well, they have begun to manufacture another new article, which we have no doubt will come into extensive use. It is called "Felt cloth carpet." It is printed with all sorts of fancy colors and figures, and made of different weight and solidity, according to the purposes wanted. An exchange says that the wool is not spun or woven, but the fibres are drawn out and laid together, and then felted by working and rolling it in warm water, in the way hat bodies are made. The same paper says that experiments have been made within a few months, in making a fabric in this way showing a different color on either side, and designed for coats, to be made up without lining.—It also states that the Bay State Mills make this cloth with a white ground, about forty-eight inches wide, weighing from four to twenty-four ounces per yard, and print them in beautiful carpet designs, showing the richest combinations of brilliant colors, and furnish it at 75 to 90 cents per yard. Already, says the same paper, "the carpet bag makers are ordering extensively for their own use, and for the floor of a drawing room or chamber there is no covering so cheap, at all comparable with it for appearance or comfort.

The Bay State Mills have been driven to invent something new by the home competition in the shawl trade. The moment any branch of industry is so well established as to yield a profitable return, a rival enterprise is immediately started, which takes advantage of the experience gained without cost to itself, and divides the business with the pioneers."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE SOIL OF THE SOUTH. This is an excellent agricultural periodical, devoted, as its name denotes, to the agriculture of the South. It is published monthly at Columbus, Ga.; James M. Chambers, agricultural editor, and Charles A. Peabody, horticultural editor, who, by their combined talents, cannot fail to elicit a great amount of valuable information for their readers. If Georgia does not become a rich and powerful State, her citizens have nobody to blame but themselves. Possessing, as they do, all the elements of prosperity,—lands, mines, minerals, waters, and mildness of climate,—they have only to make use of the resources God has given them to be great and prosperous. The first requisite, however, is knowledge, and to gain this they must patronize those presses which are devoted, as is the periodical in question, to the dissemination of pure matter-of-fact, practical knowledge among them.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. Godey comes out with flying colors, for May. He has grown to 120 pages of letter press, and has other "*fixins*" in proportion. There are thirteen embellishments, which include three original designs.—The contributions are from the best writers in the country.

WHIG REVIEW FOR APRIL. There is much valuable matter in this number besides what is particularly devoted to its particular party views. It is ably conducted. In the course of the summer, the price of the subscription will be reduced from $5 to $3 per annum.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR APRIL. Knick is always full of "new, useful and entertaining matter."—He takes the world as he finds it, and shows it up as he takes it.

LAW DECISIONS.

REPORTED FOR THE FARMER.

SANFORD *et ux. vs.* INHABITANTS OF AUGUSTA. In an action, under the statute, to recover for "*bodily injury*," suffered through a defect in the highway, the jury, in order to give to the statute the beneficial effect for which it was designed, may also allow compensation for loss of time resulting from the injury, and for expenses suitably incurred to obtain a cure.

In such an action by husband and wife, to recover for "*bodily injury*" suffered by the wife, the damage recovered may include the loss of her labor resulting from the injury, and also the expenses of a cure.

In relation to *such an action*, that common law rule is not in force, which required that compensation for *such* loss of service and for *such* expenses, could be recovered *only* in a suit brought by the husband alone.

GOWEN *et al. Appellants from a decree of the Probate Court.* A contract, made by a widow with the heirs and legatees, that, (although she had previously waived the provision made for her in her husband's will,) she would accept that provision, and make no other claim upon the estate, can have no effect upon the action of the Probate Court.

BARNES *vs.* MCCRATE. A witness, testifying in the regular course of legal proceedings, and under the direction of the court, is not liable in an action of slander for the answers he may make to questions put to him by the court or counsel, provided such answers are pertinent and responsive to the questions.

DICKEY *vs.* FRANKLIN BANK. In trover, the conversion is sufficiently established, by proving that the defendant had claimed the property as his own, and attempted to dispose of it for his own benefit.

SPLENDID CARRIAGE. We saw one of the handsomest and best made buggy wagons, the other day, in the Augusta Depot, that we have looked upon for many a day. It was consigned to D. V. B. Ormsby, Esq., of this city, and was manufactured by Kimball & Co., of Norway, in this State. Verily, thought we, has old Oxford so advanced in the manufacture of this kind of Locomotive that she can eclipse all Yankeedom? There is no need of your going out of the State for the best made and most elegant carriage. If Morse, of Augusta, can't suit you, just give Ormsby an order, and Kimball & Co. will soon supply you.

FARMERS' MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY. A company with the above name has been incorporated in this State. It is located at Farmington Falls, in Franklin County. The object is to insure on the lives of the cattle and other live stock which farmers and others keep, and which, in many instances, constitute the principal part of their property and stock in trade.—The company will go into operation forthwith. We have not learned who the officers are.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

HERE IS FAYETTE.

MR. EDITOR:—Winthrop, after boasting of her large oxen, asks, "Fayette and Fairfield where are you?" There were slaughtered, very recently, in Brighton, two oxen, raised by *two little boys* in Fayette, which dressed 3400 pounds. If Winthrop would call and see some of the two and three years old steers, now in Fayette, she would not want to boast much of her large ox frames. Go on, Winthrop, you are getting up in the ox line. FAYETTE.

THE LATE STORM.

On Monday night and Tuesday morning of last week, a storm of great severity occurred, which has done considerable damage to the shipping, wharves, &c. There was no snow in this vicinity, and the wind was not very high. At Portland about four inches of snow fell. In Newburyport about eight inches of snow fell, and the storm was very violent. In Boston, New Bedford, Fall River, and Hartford considerable snow fell; and in some of these places the storm was considered more violent than any which has occurred during the winter.

On the Sound, the storm raged with almost unknown fury. The steamers all started from New York at the usual hour. The Fall River boat, impelled by the fury of the elements to seek a harbor, and being unable to make a port on the Sound, retured to New York at 3 o'clock the same night.

The steamer Massachusetts, of the Stonington line, was in great danger. The officers could not remember a more furious storm. From the commencement of the storm until Tuesday morning, no lights whatever were seen in the Sound; and from 11 o'clock until daylight, the officers were entirely ignorant of their position. An effort was made to run into Huntington harber, but no light could be found, and accordingly the boat kept on her way. At daylight they were 80 miles from Stonington, which place was reached at twelve o'clock.

At New York, and the South, the storm was equally severe. The N. Y. Express of Tuesday gives the following account:

"All through the winter past, we have never seen a wilder storm than that which swept over the city last night. All day the weather was of a threatening kind. In the morning we had slight flurries of snow, then sleet, then a little rain, the wind all the while gradually increasing.

At nightfall, what was only a breeze before increased to a stiff gale, with a driving snow, mingled with sleet.—all three reaching their climax about midnight.—when about that time the storm began to subside.

The tides in the North River were the highest we have seen this winter. The water made a clean breach over the docks, at and along from the foot of Fulton street, towards the Battery. Scores of cellars were overflowed in West street.

The street was all afloat in the vicinity of Fulton Market at about ten o'clock. The damage to merchandise there must be great, as indeed we think it will prove to be all along the wharves.

The docks at Jersey City and Hoboken were also submerged. The tide at the latter place broke over the sea wall, covering the lawn in front of Bunker's Hotel, and sweeping right up to the southern piazza."

ABSTRACT OF THE BILL ABOLISHING THE DISTRICT COURT.

The following abstract of the judiciary bill recently passed by the Legislature, was published in the Thrice-Weekly Journal of March 31st.

Sec. 1 transfers the entire jurisdictions of the District Court to the supreme Judicial Court.

Sec. 2 transfers the records of the same to the custody of the several Clerks of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Sec. 3 transfers all actions, &c. on the docket of the District Court to the docket of the S. J. Court.

Sec. 4 divides the State into three Judicial Districts.

Sec. 5 provides for the appointment of three additional Justices, of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Sec. 6 provides one place in each judicial district for the hearing of all cases in law and equity—one term to be holden for that purpose annually, by a majority of the Court, in each of the cities of Augusta, Bangor and Portland.

Sec. 7 provides that the several Clerks of the counties in which the law terms are to be holden shall be clerks of their respective Districts.

Secs. 8, 9, 10 provide for removal of questions of law or equity arising in several counties to law terms for their final disposition, when determined.

Sec. 11 provides that no judge shall take any part in hearing or deciding any question of law or equity in which his own rulings, orders or decrees are to be sustained or overruled.

Sec. 12 provides that the justice presiding at jury terms may hear and decide the cases without the intervention of a jury, when both parties so agree.

Sec. 13 provides for the reading of probate appeals, by petitions for review, by one justice at *nisi prius*, subject to exceptions.

Sec. 14 provides for the hearing of equity cases at the *nisi prius* terms.

Sec. 15 prescribes the terms in each county for the trial of civil causes.

Sec. 16 prescribes terms for criminal trials at Portland, Augusta, Wiscasset and Bangor—three each year, at each place respectively, held by one judge.

Sec. 17 provides that in those counties where criminal terms are holden, the grand juries shall only attend at such terms.

Sec. 18 provides that three judges shall be present at all capital trials, and that the accused shall have their right to exceptions.

Sec. 19 provides that appointments of judges shall be so made that two at least shall reside in each of the Judicial Districts.

Sec. 20 repeals all acts so far as they may be inconsistent with this act.

LARGE PINE. There was lately cut, in the town of Fayette, a pine tree, the diameter of which at the stump was six feet and two inches; and thirty feet above the stump the diameter was four feet. There were two branches, one being broken off,—the remaining branch, at one hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground, measured one foot in diameter. This pine scaled eight thousand and fifty-six feet, and was cut by Dan'l True, on what is known as the Smith and Lambert lot. It was thought by lumbermen to be one of the largest ever cut in this region. If any persons interested in pineology can bring forward a larger pine tree than this, we should like to hear from them. †

THE WEATHER. It is chilly and backward yet. During the past week, having no rain, the snow has melted away rather slowly. There is now much snow on the ground, and the roads are still unsettled and the travelling bad. A warm rain, which, from present appearances, we may have in a day or two, would change the face of things in very short time. We need not be impatient, for we have the promise of "seed time and harvest."

ANDROSCOGGIN RAILROAD. At a meeting of the stockholders of this road, holden at Leeds, on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were elected directors:—Alonzo Garcelon of Lewiston, Allen Haines of Portland, B. H. Cushman of Augusta, Stephen H. Read of Lewiston, Ensign Otis of Leeds, Elisha Pettingill of Livermore, Daniel Benjamin of East Livermore. At the organization of the Board, Dr. Garcelon was chosen President, Col. John Gilmore (of Leeds) Treasurer, and Allen Haines Clerk.

[Lewiston Falls Journal.

The prospect for the completion of this road to Livermore Falls, the coming season, we learn is quite favorable. Nearly enough has been subscribed to complete the road.

RIOT IN ST. LOUIS. A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, dated April 5th, says:

"At the municipal election to-day, there was much excitement, and a fearful riot occurred between the Americans and Germans; six persons, it is said, were killed, and a large number wounded. Three houses were set on fire. At 6 o'clock in the evening the city was in a fearful state of commotion. The military were called-out. The German Artillery are said to be on the ground to resist the military."

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

The World's Fair in New York. The New York Legislature has granted a charter to an association of gentlemen for the purpose of an Industrial Exhibition in New York city, upon the plan of the great Industrial Exhibition at London. The capital of the Company is $200,000, divided into shares of $100 each. Theodore Sedgwick is President, and William Whetten Secretary.

Fluid Accident. On Thursday night, as the wife of Mr. Andrew J. Roberts of Boston was in the act of filling a fluid lamp, while lighted, it exploded in her hands, burning her so badly that some fears were entertained of a fatal result.

Destructive Fire. On Thursday, April 1st, a destructive fire broke out in Chillicothe, Ohio, which consumed one third of the business portion of the town, including the two principal hotels.

Australian Gold. The diggings of gold in Australia during the fortnight previous to the latest date thence, produced gold at the rate of $25,000,000 per annum, Coolies and China men are being imported there for shepherds.

Old Jury Boxes. The jury box now in use in the city of Lynn, has been kept for its present purposes, 120 years. The one used in Portsmouth, N. H., was made in the year 1730, and has been in regular use for 122 years.

New Post Office. A new Post Office has been established at Matinicus, Lincoln county, Me., and Freeman Hall appointed Postmaster.

Old people. There are thirteen persons out of one hundred and ninety residing in one school district in Canterbury, N. H., whose united ages amount to 1,094 years, being an average of over 84 each.

Loss of life on Western Rivers. There were more lives lost on the Western Rivers during the year 1851, than on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, and the Gulf of Mexico. The number in the former was 628, in the latter, 318.

Iron War Vessels. Some experiments recently made at Washington, go to show the unfitness of iron as a material for the hulls of vessels of war. An eight inch shell being fired at a condemned iron vessel, made such a large and ragged hole that it is thought the fragments of iron would be more dangerous than the shot of the enemy.

Female Sea Captain. A Glasgow paper tells of a lady who has commanded a brig for twenty years. The name of the vessel is the Cleotus, and both she and her adventurous *captain* are well known in the ports of Dublin and Cork.

Fires in Eden. The house of Benj. C. Thomas of Eden, was much injured by fire on Saturday morning of last week, and the house of Wm. W. Hadley, in the same town, was entirely destroyed by it on Sunday evening.

Imprisonment of Witnesses. Five young sailors were last week released from jail in Boston, where they had been confined as witnesses for 101 days. The grand jury found no bill in the case on which they were held to testify; but the County found a bill to pay for their fees, amounting to $126 each, besides their board.

Passenger drowned. Ripley Hudson, of Maine, a passenger by the Prometheus, fell overboard on the night of the 27th ult, and was drowned.

Suffolk Bank. The Traveller says: Additional defalcations have been discovered, making the entire amount taken, so far as is known, upwards of $50,000. The investigation is still going on.

Flour Mills in Portland. The Portland Transcript says it is in contemplation to erect on the new wharf, near Brown's sugar-house, in that city, flour mills of a capacity to turn out 400,000 barrels of flour in a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldschmidt. The distinguished Swedish Songstress expects to embark for Europe about the 28th of May. Previous to leaving the country, she will probably give one or two concerts at New York, about the middle of May.

Fatal and Foolish Accident. Hazard Barber was run over by the steamboat train, at Richmond switch, R. I., 36 miles from Providence, on Thursday evening. He was attempting, with some other young men, to ascertain how near he could pass in front of the approaching train without injury. He lived about two hours after the accident. He was 21 years old.

La Fayette heirs. The heirs of Gen. La Fayette have brought suit to recover several hundred acres of land, having a front of 600 yards beyond the old fortifications at New Orleans. This is a portion of the 11.520 acres of land granted to La Fayette by Congress.

Death of Col. Benton's Son. Col. Benton's only son, named John Randolph Benton, died suddenly at St. Louis, on the 17th, aged 22 years.

Russia Sheet Iron. The method of manufacturing Russia sheet iron is one of the secrets which have been successfully locked up within the dominions of the Czar, and the production of this particular quality of sheet iron has been monopolized by the iron workers of that country. Some western men profess to have discovered the secret, and ask Congress for encouragement in manufacturing it.

Belfast a City. The people of Belfast have, in public meeting, voted to accept their City Charter.

New Post Office. A Post Office has been established at West Bridgton, and George Small appointed Post master.

Marine Disaster. Accounts from Vienna to the 15th March, state that the Austrian war steamer Ananna had been stranded on an island off the coast of Dalmatia. She had a crew of 121 men—all of whom were lost—the dead bodies of forty had been recovered.

Liquor Law defeated in New York. On Friday last, the bill embodying the principles of the Maine Liquor Law, came up on its final passage in the New York Assembly, when it was rejected—yeas, 45; nays, 69.

Religious toleration in Persia. The efforts of Colonel Shiel, the English Ambassador, to secure religious toleration in Persia, have been crowned with success. An order has been made by the King, which grants equal protection to all Christians.

Rifle Factory. A rifle factory, contemplated to be erected in Hartford, Conn., is now under contract, and will be finished about the first of August next. The building will be about 360 feet long, and will cost $17,000.

Kossuth's Visit to Boston. A despatch has been received by the State authorities from Count Pulsky, dated Mobile, stating that Kossuth would reach Boston the latter part of this month.

Intolerance in Greece. Rev. Dr. King U. S. Consular Agent, and Missionary of the American Board, at Athens, has been condemned to fifteen days imprisonment, and then to be banished from the country, as an asserter of strange doctrines opposed to the Greek Church.

Rhode Island election. A telegraphic dispatch from the office of the Providence Post, dated the 8th, states that the result of the election in that State, as indicated by the returns so far received, is the election of the democratic state ticket, except the Lieut. Governor, by from 500 to 1000 majority. Senate probably democratic—House probably whig, and whig on joint ballot

Religious toleration in Siam. The king of Siam, in Asia, has allowed not only full toleration to all religions, but has permitted free access by the missionary to every part of the empire, whose labors are unrestricted.

The Late Storm. At Philadelphia it began to snow on Sunday evening, and it continued until 4 o'clock on Monday P. M., which it was succeeded by a storm of hail and subsequently heavy rain, and between 8 and 9 o'clock by a very violent thunder storm, the peals of which were loud and startling. A similar storm of snow, followed by heavy rain and thunder occurred at Baltimore.

The Maine Law killed in Pennsylvania. A despatch to the New York Express, dated at Harrisburg, the 8th, says: "The liquor bill, on coming up for its final passage in the House today, was defeated, yeas 46, nays 50.

Pitman brought in Guilty. The trial of Capt. Henry R. Pitman, indicted on three counts, charging him with plundering the bark Missouri, in Rigas Bay, on the coast of Sumatra, of $16,000, in Spanish dollars, was finished on Tuesday in the District Court of the United States, Boston, before Judge Sprague. The Jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The sentence was defered.

Explosion. On Monday morning, at 2 o'clock, a steam boiler exploded in the Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Howell, King & Co., Duane street, New York, whereby six men were scalded and otherwise injured. The engine had been in operation but a few moments when the explosion took place.

Connecticut Election. Thomas H. Seymour, dem., is elected Governor by the people by about 600 majority. Democrats have secured the Legislature and a United States Senator.

German emigration. The emigration from Germany is said to be increasing, and resembles the Irish emigration, as the exodus of a nation. Through the city of Cologne there have passed in the course of a brief period upwards of 20,000 persons.

Liberation of Gen. Perczel. A letter from Constantinople to the *Tribune* announces the release of Gen. Perczel, the last of the Hungarian refugees remaining in Turkey. He, with his family, is now on his way to the United States, via England.

The Death Penalty. The bill abolishing the death penalty, which passed the upper branch of the Wisconsin Legislature, was killed in the House on the 22d by a vote of 55 to 27.

Murderer at Large. Dr. Thomas Hunt, who was indicted at New Orleans, last summer, for killing Mr. John Frost in a duel, has been discharged without a trial,—each of the three Judges of the Court before which he was to have been tried, having declined to sit in the case.

Drowned. A terrible accident lately occurred at Insterburgh, in Prussia. Seventeen children returning home from school were passing over the ice of the river Inster, to shorten their way, when the ice broke and they were all drowned.

Death of Bishop Hedding. A telegraphic despatch from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., states that the venerable Elijah Hedding, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in that city on Friday forenoon.

Cotton. Alabama produces 6,400 bales of cotton more than any other State. Mississippi produces more than any other except Alabama.

THE FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The Treasurer of the State, in compliance with an order of the House of Representatives of January 13th, transmitted to that body a communication, under date of the same month, embracing estimates of the receipts and disbursements for the years 1852, '3, '4, '5, and 6.

From this communication it appears that the general expenses for 1852, including the interest of the public debt, and that portion of the principal which falls due, in that year, are estimated at $442,084

To which must be added—

1st, deficiency of estimate for Leg. say		5,000
2d, " "	Reform School,	5,000
3d, " "	Roads,	3,416
4th, " "	all other objects, say,	20,000
Total,		$475,500
Estimated receipts for same period,		490,000
Balance in Treasury at close of 1852,		$14,500
1853. Estimated expenditures,		238,750
" receipts, including $30,000 for sale of grass and timber,		297,500
Balance in Treasury at close of 1855,		$58,750
1854. Estimated expenditures,		244,450
" receipts, viz:		
Balance in Treasury,	$58,750	
Receipts from all sources,	267,500	326,250
Balance at close of 1854,		$81,800
1855. Estimated expenditures,		496,050
" receipts, viz:		
Balance in Treasury,	$81,800	
Receipts from other sources,	267,500	349,300
Deficit at the end of 1855,		$146,750
1856. Estimated expenditures,		346,490
		$493,240
Receipts from all other sources,		283,000
Deficit at close of 1856,		$210,240

It will be seen that the estimated Treasury deficit at the close of the year 1856, amounts to $210,240; but these estimates are based upon the supposition that the receipts from the Land Office will amount to $50,000 annually during the entire period covered by the foregoing calculations; while it is quite possible they may be somewhat reduced, if our public lands are to continue tied up from public sale as at present; and in proportion as that amount is reduced, the deficit will of course be increased. Besides the expenditures for every year except for 1852, are unquestionably largely *under-estimated*. The gross appropriations of the Legislature for different objects, almost invariably exceed the estimates of the Treasury; for that department rarely includes in its estimates, appropriations other than those of a known and fixed character.

Estimating, then, that there will be an increase in the expenditures of $20,000 annually, (to say nothing of any probable deficiency in the yearly receipts from the Land Office) for four years commencing with 1853 and ending in 1856, there will be a further deficit of $80,000 to be added to the deficit as above—making a probable deficit at the close of the year 1856, of $290,240—or, in round numbers, *three hundred thousand dollars*.

[Age.

RETURNING. We learn that of a company of seventeen persons, who left North Anson and vicinity a few weeks since for California, sixteen are now on their return home. They proceeded no farther than the Isthmus, being unable to obtain a passage, notwithstanding they purchased through tickets, for which they paid their money in New York. They represent that there are seven or eight thousand detained on the Isthmus, on their way to California, the steamers and vessels all being previously occupied. Many were sick and out of money, and a large number had died from want of care and attention. We understand the party to whom we have alluded fell into the hands of swindling agents.

Will some one of the party, or some other person familiar with the facts, write them out and send them to us for publication. We wish that our citizens may all be properly informed, touching this California excitement.

[Skowhegan Press.

SAD ACCIDENT. At Abington, (Mass.) on Monday, a girl named Harriet Raymond, nine years of age, daughter of Lewis Raymond, was killed under the following circumstances: The family had lately moved. On the day in question the daughter went to the old house, which was unoccupied, to feed some kittens left there. She opened a back window for the purpose of gaining admittance. An hour afterwards she was found hanging from the window perfectly dead. The window had fallen, striking her in the back of the head and confining her there. From appearances she lived some time after the accident, as no bones were broken. She probably died of suffocation.

PROCEEDINGS IN CITY COUNCIL.

SATURDAY, April 10.

The annual appropriation bill was reported by the finance committee, and passed. The sums appropriated are as follows:

For State tax, (estimated,)	$4,200
county tax,	3,200
repairs of highways,	4,500
new roads,	800
schools,	4,000
support of poor,	2,000
salaries,	2,000
interest on loans,	1,650
discounts,	900
abatements,	750
police,	300
fire department,	300
printing,	125
river note No. 7,	500
contingent fund,	1,000
engine house lot,	115
to pay temporary loans,	1,000
	$27,340

[The aggregate of appropriations is between $7,000 and $8,000 less than last year.]

An order was passed directing the committee on city buildings to inquire into the expediency of enlarging and altering the Alms House.

Enrolled ordinances. "In relation to salaries of city officers;" and "for the appointment of one street commissioner, (or two at the option of the Council,) and defining his duties," were passed to be ordained.

Ordinance to amend ordinance dividing school district No. 1, was passed to be enrolled, (changing the numbers of districts 1 and 26.)

Roll of accounts No. 1 passed.

An order was passed directing the appointment of two street commissioners—one for each side—and that their compensation be $200 each per annum.

An order was also passed directing the Treasurer to effect insurance on the city farm buildings, and on the new engines and engine house.

Petitions referred. Of Daniel Woodward et. als. for an ordinance, permitting cows to run in the streets from 20th May to 20th November. Of Samuel Chamberlain, for compensation for a horse lost in consequence of a defect in Bridge Street. Of John Knowles, John Jewett, and Edmund Black, that their land in school district number 8 may be set off to number 22. Of Luther Reed et. als. for set off from No. 8 to No. 4. Of Wm. R. Kennedy et. als. for a new road from land of John Getchell's estate to the new road built last season. Of S. S. Brooks et. als. for a new street from Bangor Street easterly.

In convention, the following officers were chosen:

For City Assessor, (in place of A. G. Dole, declined.) Elias Craig.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, Eri Wills.

1st Assistant Engineer, Moses E. Hamlen.

2d Assistant Engineer, Eben G. Brown.

Surveyors of Lumber, (additional,) John B. Shaw, James Davis and Alphonso Sawtelle.

Surveyors of Wood and Bark, (additional,) John Hoxie, Wm. P. M. Means.

Street Commissioner for the West Side, John G. Phinney.

Street Commissioner for the East Side, Greenleaf Barrows.

The Board of Aldermen adopted an order directing the City Agent for the sale of liquors, to report at the next meeting the quantity of each kind of liquor purchased, the cost of each kind, the quantity of each kind sold, the amount received from sales, and the amount of profits on said sales.

The following code of regulations for said Agent was reported by Alderman Lancaster, from a committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted:

The committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the Agent of the city, in the purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes, have had the subject under consideration, and report the following:

1. The agent, in purchasing liquors, shall use every precaution to procure only the best articles of their several kinds, carefully avoiding the purchase of any mixed or adulterated liquors.

2. The agent shall use his best judgment to purchase at the lowest market prices, and only of such persons as may be relied upon not to deceive in the character and qualities of the liquor sold.

3. The agent shall, in good faith, according to the best of his judgment, sell liquors only for medicinal and mechanical purposes; and if he shall have reason to suspect any applicant of wanting them for any other than mechanical and medicinal purposes, he shall not sell to such applicant without a note from a physician, or some other person whose certificate is entitled to full confidence.

4. The agent shall use all proper precautions against deception on the part of applicants for liquors for improper purposes.

5. He shall not, under any circumstances, sell to others to sell again, except to agents appointed by other cities or towns in this State, to sell such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and no other.

6. He shall sell only for cash, and shall keep accurate account of purchases and sales, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor and Aldermen, or either of them.

7. Such percentage of profits shall be put upon the various kinds of liquors, as the Mayor and Aldermen shall from time to time determine, and the agent shall, whenever required by the Mayor and Aldermen, render to them a true account of the various kinds and quantities of liquors purchased and the prices at which they were purchased, and of the various kinds and quantities of liquors sold and the prices at which they were sold. He shall also give the number of purchasers.

8. The agent shall record in a book to be kept for that purpose, 1st, the quantity and kind of liquor sold, with the date of each sale. 2d, the purpose for which the liquor was wanted. 3d, the price paid for the same.

9 He shall conform to such additional rules and regulations as shall be from time to time prescribed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

S. LANCASTER, Chairman.

[Approved April 10, 1852.]

The City Marshal reported the following names for Police Officers, viz: John L. Dutton, David J. Boynton, Joseph W. Williams, D. V. B. Ormsby, E. C. Moody, Wm. Stevens, and F. W. Albee.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE. We learn from the Merchants' Exchange books, that a large vessel struck on Peaked Hill Bars, about two miles from Race Point light, during the late gale, and went to pieces—*all hands lost!* When first seen by Capt. Dyer, of Provincetown, her spars and rigging were alongside, as if just cut away. The sea was so heavy she could not be boarded, and shortly after, she went to pieces. There is nothing left by which she can be identified. She is supposed to be a foreign vessel, from the appearance of the fragments on shore. She was sheathed with yellow metal and copper.

We learn, also, that the stern of a vessel, supposed to be a brig, washed ashore at Dennis on Wednesday last, with the name "Colonia" carved on it. The Danish brig Colonia, Capt. Block, sailed from Leghorn about January 24th, for Boston, and is undoubtedly the vessel wrecked. The crew have probably perished.

[Boston Journal.

THE MARIEL. The Belfast Journal contains the following additional particulars in reference to the wreck of the Mariel, with loss of all on board, in the storm of Tuesday.

"Of those who have perished by this disaster, we learn the names of only two—Capt. Josiah S. Staples, and Daniel Shirley, of Searsport, where the Mariel was mostly owned. The last named was a youth of some 17 years, and the last member of his family save an aged mother. The father, Mr. Hugh Shirley, died some years since: his only daughter, the wife of Mr. James Staples, so well known to us as the instructor of our public school, was buried a few days since. We fear that other families of that town have been equally afflicted by this sad disaster. The brig was bound to Boston from a southern port. She had met with a disaster previously, but had been thoroughly repaired. She was owned by H. J. Anderson of Belfast, Capt. H. Staples, (father of the captain lost.) James Staples, (brother,) I. W. Havener, W. Williams, and one-sixteenth in Boston. Insured for some $2000 in the office at this place, and some $400 in the office at Rockland. The Mariel was worth about $5000.

P. S. None of the bodies had been recovered up to Thursday, 7 o'clock A. M.

MUTINEERS AND PIRATES OF MAGELLAN.

Some weeks since, an account was received of a mutiny among the prisoners at the Chilian penal colony established at Fort Bulnes, Straits of Magellan. By an arrival at New York, dates from Valparaiso to Feb. 25th, have been received, and further particulars of the mutiny and acts of piracy and murder committed by the prisoners, and of their final arrest, the recovery of the vessels seized by them, and of a large portion of the specie on board of them. A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial, writing from Valparaiso, gives the particulars of the affair. He says, the colony, including prisoners, garrison, &c., contained 688 persons. The mutiny was headed by a lieutenant. The Governor, who was a superior man, escaped to the other side of the Straits; but, after wandering without food for several days, returned to the colony and was doomed to be roasted alive, and the fire was actually kindled for the purpose; but at his earnest intercession, he was first shot and then burned, while the murderers danced and sung around the fire.

An American vessel, the barque Florida, arrived about that time, and was immediately seized by the mutineers. The owner Mr. Shaw, of New Orleans, who was on board, was shot, without any provocation, and the captain was spared only that he might navigate the vessel. Also a British vessel, the Eliza Cornish, having a cargo, and nearly a hundred thousand dollars in treasure, was seized and pillaged; the captain, named Talbot, the mate and the owner's son were shot, having first been put in irons. After killing from twelve to twenty persons, the murderers embarked. They had not gone far, however, before they fell out among themselves. The leader of the pirates, with a chosen few, formed a plan to get a majority of the company into the boats on some pretence, and then destroy them; that there might be fewer hands to share the plunder. This plan being detected, the doomed ones rose on the others, and made themselves masters of the ship, and put into a Chilian port. And now both of the vessels and most of the prisoners are in the hands of the authorities.

THE STORM—FATAL DISASTERS.

We learn from

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The steamer Africa arrrived at New York on the 7th inst., with three days later news from Europe. The following brief summary of news we copy from the Traveller.

ENGLAND. In the British Parliament all remained quiet; a measure of Parliamentary reform, including triennial Parliaments and vote by ballot, introduced by Mr. Hume, was voted down. The American expedition to Japan was favorably regarded in England.

FRANCE. The ancient reign of terror has begun again in France, save that banishment is substituted for the guillotine. Imperial commissions have been established in all the departments, consisting each of three government dignitaries, who have the power to seize and try any person secretly. Thousands of persons, including men of all ranks, have thus been arrested, and transported, their fate remaining entirely unknown to friends and relatives. Algeria and the West Indies are the principal places of exile. The only paper which has dared even to hint at the injustice of such proceedings, is the Paris Siecle, (which will probably pay the penalty for such daring.)

SWITZERLAND. The Swiss cantons were quiet, harmony having been restored. The refugees have generally been either sent into the interior, or received passports for England or America.

SPAIN. The editor of the Spanish paper La Nacion, at Madrid, has been arrested, and his property forfeited, on complaint of the French ambassador; the editor's crime was that of having published an article not exactly to the liking of his imperial highness Louis Napoleon.

ITALY. In Genoa, a priest was hissed from the pulpit while denouncing the enemies of the temporal power of the pope.

AUSTRIA. The expulsion of the Scotch missionaries from Hungary and Gallicia, has been followed by the seizure by order of the Austrian government of a large number of Bibles belonging to the British and Foreign Bible Society; the printing offices of the latter there have been forcibly closed, and the publication of the Scriptures interdicted.

RUSSIA. The Russians have gained several temporary successes in Circassia, though with great loss, as they have often done before only to be forced in the end to retreat.

BELGIUM. Mr. Thomas and Count de Hauterville, who were indicted in Belgium for disrespectful expressions towards Louis Napoleon, have been acquitted.

EAST INDIES. From Siam, East Indies, we learn that the measures of the government there were favorable to the promotion of commercial intercourse with England and the United States, and the English and American residents enjoyed considerable immunity, being allowed to worship as they pleased and travel to and fro at pleasure.

PROPOSED RECONNOISSANCE OF THE SEAS AROUND CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Secretary of the Navy communicated to the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday of last week, his reply to the resolution of the 22d ult., calling upon him to "communicate to the Senate his opinion of the routes of navigation in the Northern seas, and in the China and Japan seas, and whether any vessels belonging to the service can be used for that purpose; and, also, what would be the expense of such a reconnoissance."

In reference to the expediency of the reconnoissance, the Secretary refers to documents in his department, which show that in 1849 and in 1850, the number of ships employed in the whale fishery, in the Anadir, Ochotsh and Arctic seas—as the whaling grounds in the regions about Behring's Straits are called—was 293; the number of American seamen, 8,970; and the value of ships and cargoes, $17,415,453.

The statistics show that during the two years above, more American seamen were engaged in that small district of ocean, than are employed in our whole navy. The wrecks which have occurred show imperfect hydrography and a want of proper charts. It is also represented that the Indians on the Arctic coasts are friendly and disposed to trade, and that valuable ores and metals and even gold may be found in the mountains.

In view of these facts, the Secretary expresses an unhesitating opinion in favor of the reconnoissance. In respect to the vessels requisite for the expedition, the Secretary says:

"To fix the positions of the rocks and shoals that endanger the navigation there, and to examine the Fox or Aleutian Islands, would be the work of two or three properly appointed vessels only for a short time. When the season is closed for these latitudes, the same vessels could be most beneficially employed in an examination of the seas of China and Japan, and the regions thereabouts, whose hydrography is so defective, and an accurate knowledge of which is becoming every day of more and more importance."

The Navy department, it is said, has not at its command the vessels necessary for the contemplated service; and the Secretary proposes that they be built at our navy yards, or purchased. This, he thinks, could be done at an expense of $125,000, and he recommends no appropriation beyond that sum.

MISSING VESSELS. The Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph of Saturday, gives up as lost two missing vessels from that port, the Golden Fleece and C. E. Parkurst. They sailed from that port on the 23d of February, and were seen at anchor near each other on George's Bank, on the afternoon of Feb. 29th. The next morning a severe gale from the north-west sprung up, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of them. Among the list of the crews of these vessels, we notice the names of William Riddle and John Nelson, of this State, ages 24 and 22—the former leaving a widow and two children. The Telegraph adds, that by the loss of these vessels, nine widows and thirty fatherless children have been left—most, if not all of them in destitute circumstances.

FALSE PRETENCES. In the Municipal Court, last week, Jacob and Silas B. Hahn, of this city, were arraigned on an indictment charging them with conspiracy to defraud John Macomber, Monmouth, Me., on the 4th of March, 1847, by fraudulently obtaining from said Macomber a promissory note for the payment of the sum of $3300. The defendants represented that a farm owned by them was worth the above amount; that it contained orchards, wood and pasture lands, &c., &c., and that with no more than ordinary management it would easily yield from $700 to $900 annually. On these favorable representations the farm was purchased. But instead of being worth $3300, it turned out not worth more than $1000. Hence the action. The defendants plead not guilty, and gave bail in $750 each, for trial at the next term of the Court. [Boston Bee.

INDICTMENTS QUASHED. In the District Court of the United States, Saturday, Judge Sprague gave an opinion, on the motion to stay proceedings in the case of Wm. R. Pitman and John Dixey, charged with receiving and concealing $8000 stolen from barque Missouri. The Court was of opinion that the indictment could not be sustained, and the prisoners were discharged. The substantial ground taken by the Court was that the crime was embezzlement and not larceny, and that the crime of embezzlement was not covered by the statutes of the United States.

Captains Pitman and Dixey have not yet been sentenced.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. A report of the Select Committee to the Legislature of Penn., on the abolition of capital punishment, says that in fifty-four years seventy persons have been executed in this state for murder. Of one hundred and eleven persons who have been charged with murder in Philadelphia county, only ten have been capitally convicted, three of these were pardoned, two died before sentence, and only five were executed, being one in twenty-two of the indicted. The committee, after a careful consideration of the subject, have come to the conclusion that the death punishment, as a penalty for crime, ought to be abolished.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, April 6.

SENATE. Mr. Titcomb called up the bill to amend the 52d chapter of the revised statutes. The bill relates to the inspection of ashes. It was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hobbs, from the committee on railroads and bridges, reported leave to withdraw on petition of Topsan Robie et als, for a charter for a railroad from Danville to connect with the York & Cumberland railroad; also, on petition of Joseph Barrett et als., for an act to incorporate the Maine Central railroad company; also, on petition of Wm. D. Gould et als., for a railroad from North Anson to connect with the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad at or near West Waterville; also, reference to the next Legislature on petition of Philip Eastman et als. for a charter for the Saco railroad company; also, legislation inexpedient on an order in relation to the rates of toll for passing over Eaton's bridge across the Sebasticook river; also, reference to the next Legislature on petition of Marshall Smith, that the freedom of the navigable tide waters, now obstructed by Arrowsic bridge, may be restored to the public. These reports were severally accepted.

HOUSE. The bill relating to the inspectors of fish, indefinitely postponed by the House yesterday, came from the Senate, that branch insisting on its vote passing the same to be engrossed. The House receded, and concurred in passing the same to be engrossed.

Mr. Chapman of Biddeford, from the committee on finance, reported an act to provide in part for the expenditures of the Government, appropriating the sum of $256,662 42, in payment of the public debt, interest, and other expenditures of the Government, was read twice and to-morrow assigned for its third reading.

Resolve appropriating the sum of $150 for the repair and completion of the gun house in Brewer, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed. After some debate the House concurred with the Senate in indefinitely postponing the bill.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

SENATE. Bill encouraging persons to furnish watering places by the side of highways, was received from the House, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Mr. Mann, from the committee on education, reported reference to the next Legislature on the petitions for aid in behalf of Unity Academy, Buckfield Seminary, Limington Academy, Benton Academy, Monson Academy, Norridgewock Academy, Presque Isle Academy, Camden Academy, Parsonsfield Academy, Norway Liberal Institute, Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Waterville Liberal Institute, Limerick Academy, Oxford Normal Institute, Monmouth Academy, Fryeburg Academy, Corinna Academy, Waterville Academy, Litchfield Liberal Institute, Calais Academy, East Pittston Academy and Brewer Academy. The report was accepted.

Mr. Daniels, from the committee on the Insane Hospital, reported leave to withdraw on petition of Isaac H. Hunt, that he may be compensated for illegal imprisonment at the Insane Hospital. The report was accepted.

Bill to re-organize the judicial courts, passed to be engrossed in the Senate, came back from the House amended in several unimportant particulars, and as amended passed to be engrossed. The Senate receded and adopted the amendments of the House, and passed the bill as amended to be engrossed in concurrence.

HOUSE. The bill concerning the Supreme Judicial Court and its jurisdiction, was considered and passed to be engrossed, 92 to 30.

Finally passed—Act to incorporate the Skowhegan and Bloomfield village corporation; to set off a part of the farm of Peter Atherton from Augusta to Hallowell; in addition to an act to provide for the education of youth; to incorporate the Prospect benefit association; to increase the capital stock of the Calais bank; to repeal an act entitled an act to amend the 14th chapter of the revised statutes, approved August 8th, 1848; to incorporate the Lumbermen's bank; to change the lines between the counties of Kennebec and Franklin; to incorporate the Islesboro' steamboat wharf company, and authorizing the erection of a wharf in tide waters at Islesboro'; to regulate the rule of evidence in certain cases; an act additional to and amendatory of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Waldoborough village corporation, approved Aug. 29, 1850; to amend the Skowhegan and Bloomfield village corporation; also, resolves requiring the publication of a list of fish inspectors; for the repair of the road through No. 4, and all ult., by Rev. Luther Wiswall, on certain wild lands in the county of Washington; in favor of certain plantations.

THURSDAY, April 8.

SENATE. Mr. Garland, from the committee on agriculture, reported leave to withdraw on the petition A. J. Trask et als. for bounty on crows. The report was accepted.

Mr. Leavitt called up the bill to apportion the State for the election of representatives to Congress. An amendment was offered and rejected, after which the bill was passed to be engrossed, 20 to 9.

Finally passed—Resolve for the repair of the road through No. 11; requiring the publication of a list of fish inspectors; correcting the State valuation on certain wild lands in the county of Washington.

HOUSE. Mr. Foster offered an order providing for the exchange of the farm purchased for a reform school and the materials for the building, for a lot and materials for a State House in Portland, and that the Legislature be holden in that city.

The order was debated a few minutes and then laid upon the table.

The resolve appropriating $43,000 for the completion of the reform school buildings, was taken up, debated at considerable length, and laid on the table.

Resolve in favor of Valentine Ripley was read the second time and the Senate amendments agreed to. After considerable debate a motion to refer to the next Legislature was rejected, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the passage to be engrossed. It passed, 69 to 63.

FRIDAY, April 9.

SENATE. Mr. Hobbs, from the committee on railroads and bridges, to which was referred the petition of Andrew Peters et als for a reconnoissance and survey of a shore route for the E. & N. A. railway, at the expense of the State, reported that the petitioners have leave to with draw, and the report was accepted.

Finally passed—Resolve to amend the State valuation for the county of Hancock; correcting the valuation of Hallowell; for mounting the cannon at Calais.

HOUSE. The militia bill was called up on motion of Mr. Hancock of Bangor.

After some debate the first section was passed to be engrossed, 73 to 35. Sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 were then severally passed without a count. The sixth section, reducing the salary of the Adjutant General to $100, was passed, 71 to 43. The seventh section, providing that the act shall take immediate effect, was refused a passage, 46 to 50.

The bill making appropriations for the reform school was taken up and discussed, but no final action was taken upon it.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Valentine Ripley; to amend the State valuation of the county of Hancock; for mounting the cannon in Calais Gun House; correcting the valuation of Hallowell; bill concerning railroads, (respecting lease, &c.)

SATURDAY, April 10.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Littlefield, the bill concerning the militia, (passed by the House, and which in effect repeals the militia law,) was referred to the committee on the militia.

Leave to withdraw was granted on petition of town of Lewiston to be set off from Lincoln county to Cumberland county.

Bill concerning the militia was returned from the House, that branch insisting on its former vote, passing the bill to be engrossed.

After some debate, in which Messrs Bell and Cary participated, the motion to insist prevailed, and Messrs. Spinney, Hobbs, and Littlefield were appointed conferees.

Finally passed—Bill concerning railroads; resolves to correct the valuation of Bowdoinham and of Lincoln county; for the repair of the State road from township Letter H. to the river St. John in Madawaska; in favor of the proprietors of township No. 6, range 10, west from the east line of the State, in the county of Piscataquis; authorizing the assessment of certain taxes on the town of Canaan.

HOUSE. Mr. Hancock of Bangor laid upon the table a bill repealing an act establishing teachers' institutes. Mr. Littlefield of Wells, moved reference to the committee on education. After some debate, the bill was referred.

An act additional concerning the militia, passed by the House to be engrossed April 9, came up from the Senate referred to the committee on the militia. The House, on motion of Mr. Hancock, insisted on its former vote, and appointed Messrs. Nye, Lane and Hancock conferees to give them perfect satisfaction, as usual.

Finally passed—Resolve for repair of State road from Letter H. to river St. John, in Madawaska; to correct a clerical error in the valuation of the town of Bowdoinham.

MONDAY, April 12.

SENATE. Mr. Cary called up the resolve for the repair of the military road, and the same was passed to be engrossed.

The report of the joint select committee appointed to ascertain when the several committees can report finally, stating that most of the committees can report finally by Wednesday next, accompanied by an order providing that the House hold two sessions a day from and after Wednesday next. Laid on the table.

Order from the House providing that the two houses hold two sessions a day on and after Friday next, and declaring that the Legislature will adjourn without day on Wednesday, the 21st. Laid on the table.

HOUSE. Mr. Joy, of Limington, from the committee appointed to ascertain when the joint standing committees may report finally, reported that the committees on incorporation of towns, division of counties, fisheries, accounts, pensions, manufactures, insane hospital, public buildings, have no business before them; that the committees on education, banks and banking, division of towns, interior waters, militia, railroads and bridges, can report finally on Wednesday next; that the committees on Indian affairs, agriculture, claims, state prison, and library, can probably report finally on same day; and that the committees on judiciary, State lands and State roads, would endeavor to report at that time. The committee also recommended that from and after Wednesday next, the House would hold two sessions each day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M. The report was accepted.

Mr. Chapman, of Biddeford, called up the order laid on the table by him, on the 8th inst. It was amended, on motion of Mr. Buzzell, and, after debate, passed in the following form:

Ordered, That there be two sessions of the Legislature on each day, on and after Wednesday of next week, except upon the annual Fast, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M.—that all business not disposed of by 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, April 21st, be, without vote, referred to the next Legislature; and that when the two houses adjourn on that day, they adjourn *sine die*.

Resolve in favor of the insane hospital (appropriating $30,000 for the completion of the same) was taken up. After a long debate, the resolve passed to be engrossed, yeas 71, nays 38.

Passed finally—An act to incorporate the town of Holden—an act relating to days of grace on notes falling due on Christmas day—an act to incorporate the Rockland plank road company—an act additional to the duties of Registers of Deeds—resolves in favor of plantations No. 21 and 33, in the County of Hancock—an act authorizing the extension of a wharf in the town of Lubec—resolve amending the valuation of the town of Belfast—bill to amend the act to increase the capital stock of the Calais Bank, approved April 9, 1852.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY, April 5.

SENATE. The bill to apportion representatives among the several States, according to the census and apportionment act of May, 1850, was under consideration the greater part of the day, but no vote was taken upon it.

HOUSE. In the House the whole day was spent in the discussion and adoption of certain resolutions in favor of the measures of the last Congress, known as the "Compromise measures," declaring them a final adjustment of the questions involved therein, and deprecating all further agitation. One resolution was agreed to, yeas, 1931; nays, 74. The other was agreed to, yeas, 101; nays, 64.

TUESDAY, April 6.

SENATE. The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to Mr. Seward's resolution for information concerning the reconnoissance of routes on Northern and Chinese seas. The Chair also presented a communication from the Secretary of War, relative to establishing gunpowder depots.

Mr. Douglass presented a memorial from Mr O'Reily, proposing to establish a magnetic telegraph to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Douglass explained the contents of the memorial, and said that Mr. O'Reilly asked Congress for no land or money, but simply protection. He suggested that military posts be established every twenty miles, and twenty men to be stationed at each post to protect emigrants and carry the mails.

The non-intervention resolution was taken up, debated by Messrs. Mason and Bell, and postponed till Tuesday next.

HOUSE. The consideration of the motion to reconsider the rejection of the bill for better discipline in the navy, was resumed. The motion to reconsider was carried under the operation of the previous question. The vote ordering a third reading, was also reconsidered. Mr. Millson notified the House of a substitute for the bill, which provides for a summary Court Martial to decide on the punishments which the commanding officers are authorized to inflict. A Court Martial to consist of three commissioned officers, and the testimony to be taken under oath in the presence of the accused, who shall be allowed to interrogate the witnesses.

Mr. Hiscock then obtained the floor, when the House went into committee on the Homestead bill. Mr. Dunham made a speech in favor of the bill, after which Mr. Ward obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

SENATE. Mr Hale presented two petitions, numerously signed, praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Bradbury presented certain resolutions from the Maine Legislature.

Mr. Gwin desired to take up the Apportionment bill, which was agreed to, and the bill debated at considerable length, by Messrs. Downs, Rusk, Badger, Weller, Gwin, Davison, Shields, Rhett, Hale, Underwood, Borland, and others. The Senate adjourned during the above debate.

HOUSE. Mr. Orr reported a bill granting the right of way and land for the Florida and Atlantic Gulf and Central Railroad. The bill was ruled out of order, because it contained a section abolishing the duty on the iron required for the road.

The Homestead bill was discussed in committee of the whole until the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY, April 8.

SENATE. After the transaction of certain business of not very general interest, the Senate took up the apportionment bill, and after discussion, the amendment of Mr. Bradbury, allowing two representatives to California, and increasing the whole number to 234, so as to allow South Carolina one for her fraction, was adopted—yeas, 23; nays, 15.

HOUSE. The House took up, in committee of the whole, the bill with regard to discipline in the naval service; but, after a discussion chiefly devoted to general politics or the next Presidential Election, covered with waggery which is probably very imperfectly translated to us by the telegraph, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 9.

SENATE. The bill for the extension of the capital was taken up, and occupied the attention of the Senate the greater part of the day. Various amendments were offered, the most of which were rejected. The House amendment, as modified, was finally agreed to. The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. Several private bills were introduced. Mr. Florence asked for the introduction of the resolutions in the Printers' Union of Philadelphia. He said that as the subject of printing would soon occupy the attention of the House and country, an expression of opinion from such a source was entitled to consideration. The introduction was objected to.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, and resumed consideration of the bill for the relief of the heirs of General Watson, of Georgia. After debating the bill the entire session, it was read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned till Monday.

CALIFORNIA PILGRIMS. The barque J. W. Paige, fitted out by Messrs. James Dunning and Atwood & Nickerson, sailed for California from Frankfort on Saturday last. She has borne away from this vicinity portions of families to join husbands and fathers who have for some time been in the golden land, we trust to meet them in health and happiness. She has also taken out many new adventurers to the new State on the Pacific and a few who have been there before. She had seventy-two passengers in all.

[Bangor Whig.

EXTENSION OF THE FIELD OF COMMERCE — One effect of the downfall of Rosas will probably be to open the navigation of the La Plata, with its immense tributaries, to the commerce of the world. The policy of Rosas was to make Buenos Ayres the head of navigation on those rivers, and at the same time to cripple Monte Video, situated farther down the bay. He, in short, wished to render the immense territory drained by those rivers, dependent upon and indirectly tributary to Buenos Ayres. But this narrow, selfish policy has at length wrought its own curse by arraying against his government all the countries which suffered from the monopoly thus established. They will now demand free navigation, and doubtless will obtain it.

SHIPPING IN SAN FRANCISCO. From a complete list of the shipping in the port San Francisco, on the first of January, 1852, it appears that there were of American—ships, 27; barks, 50; brigs, 47; schooners, 47; steamers, 10; total 181. British—ships, 7; barks, 23; brigs, 5; total 35. French—ships 6, including one man-of-war. Bremen—barks, 2; brigs, 3; schooner, 1; total 6. Chilian—barks, 3; brig, 1; total 4. Dutch—barks, 3. Austrian, Swedish, Hawaiian, German and Italian, each one vessel. Total, 240 vessels from all nations.

THE "MAINE LAW" IN NEW BRUNSWICK. We understand that a liquor bill of even more stringency than the Maine law, has passed both the House of Assembly and Legislative Council of New Brunswick, and is now only waiting the sanction of the Governor, which it is understood will be given to it. The law is not to go into effect until June, 1853, in order to allow those who have capital invested in the traffic to get rid of their stock without pecuniary loss.

[Boston Journal.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—*One hundred lives lost.* A telegraphic despatch, dated Lexington, Missouri, April 9th, is as follows: "The steamer Saluda, bound for Council Bluffs, exploded her boilers at this place today. She had on board, besides other passengers, a large number of Mormon immigrants. All the officers of the boat were killed except the first clerk and mate. About one hundred lives are supposed to have been lost. The boat is a total wreck. Her boilers have been in use several years."

INDICTED. The Grand Jury of Suffolk County on Saturday last brought in bills of indictment against Charles H. Brewer, late receiving teller of the Suffolk Bank, Boston. Seven indictments were found against him for embezzlement of the funds of the Suffolk Bank. To each of the indictments he plead not guilty. The time for the trial is to be fixed on hereafter.

PAUPERISM IN IRELAND is diminishing in proportion to the increase of foreign pauperism in this country. The last English papers inform us that according to a return just issued, the number who received out-door relief in Ireland during the year ending 29th of Sept., 1848, was 1,419,020; in 1849, 1,210,486; and in 1851, 62,261.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	5 25 @ 6 75	Round Hogs,	6 50 @ 8 00
Beans,	1 25 @ 1 50	Clear Salt Pork,	9 @ 11
Corn,	80 @ 85	Dried Apples,	5 @ 6½
Oats,	37 @ 40	Cooking do.	37 @ 60
Seed Wheat,	1 75 @ 2 00	Winter do.	50 @ 75
Rye,	80 @ 85	New Potatoes,	40 @ 50
Butter,	15 @ 18	Clover Seed,	13 @ 14
Lard,	10 @ 12	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 00
Cheese,	6 @ 8	H. Grass,	2 75 @ 3 50
Mutton,	5 @ 7	Red Top,	75 @ 1 00
Chickens,	8 @ 10	Hay, loose,	7 00 @ 9 00
Geese,	6 @ 8	Lime,	90 @ 1 20
Eggs,	12 @ 00	Fleece Wool	26 @ 30
Corn Meal,	80 @ 85	Pulled do.	28 @ 32
Rye Meal,	87 @ 90	Woolskins,	50 @ 1 00

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 7.

At Market, 625 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, 170 Sheep and Lambs, and 3850 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, $7 00; first quality, $6 50; second, $6 00 @ $6 25; third, $5 75 @ $6 00.

COWS AND CALVES.—No Sales.

SHEEP.—Sales in small lots from $3 00 to $4 50.

SWINE.—At retail, 6 @ 7c.

BOSTON MARKET, April 12.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, Ohio and Michigan, common brands, $4 62½ @ $4 75; fancy brands, $5 00; extra Genesee, $5 25 @ $5 75.

GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat Corn, 66c; white, 60 @ 61c. Northern Rye, 73c per bushel, cash.

HAY.—Country Hay, per 100 lbs., 75 @ 80c. Screwed Hay, per cargo per ton, $10 00 @ $11 00; at retail, per hundred, 70 @ 80c.

WHAT THE CANADIANS THINK OF WISTAR'S BALSAM. *From the Montreal Transcript, July 22, 1846.*—We think it but due to Dr Wistar that we should add our testimony to numerous others as to the extraordinary merits of his medicine in certain cases, particularly where the patient has complained of pain in the side, or in cases of an asthmatical character.

We are personally acquainted with many persons who have experienced immediate relief from the use of this medicine, when laboring under the diseases above mentioned; and as in the changeable climate of Canada three diseases are more than usually common, any medicine calculated to counteract them must be of value.

We are aware that it has a large and still increasing sale and has been very generally and beneficially used since its introduction into Canada three years ago—and the very fact of its having stood the test of three years' experience is proof of its value.

We are not in the habit of recommending patent medicines unless the benefits conferred by them have come under our own observation; but in the present instance we can recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY as a medicine worthy of the confidence of the public in diseases of the chest and side, and in many cases in this city severe coughs have yielded to its influence.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by EBEN FULLER, J. W. COFREN, BILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta; B. Wale, Hallowell; H. & J. Y. Richardson, Oldtown; E. P. Burbank & Co., Strong; L. L. Vaughan, Farmington; Elawel Bartlett, Dover; A. G. Houston, Monson; J. S. Chandler, New Sharon. Sold also by Druggists and Agents throughout the State. 52

Moore's Essence of Life.

Let those who have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, hear what the clergyman of Littleton, Mass., says in regard to Moore's Essence of Life.

"My child was taken with the Whooping Cough. Mr. Moore advised me to employ a number of Physicians, but all of no avail—they said they could do no more for it. A friend recommended Moore's Essence of Life, prepared by E. E. Hayward. I procured a bottle, and to my great astonishment it grew better, and, under Providence, I am indebted to Moore's Essence of Life, for the preservation of its life."

Be sure and get the genuine, prepared by E. E. HAYWARD, and sold by EBEN FULLER, and CUSHING & BLACK, Augusta; Joseph B. Hall, Presque Isle, Me.; and generally by the Druggists. 6m13

The Rev. Mr. JUDD will Preach next Sunday evening, on the TRUE REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, April 6th, by the Rev. H. M. Blake, Mr. SAMUEL SNOW to Miss SOPHIA KEENE.

In North Yarmouth, March 30, by Rev Mr. Allen, Mr. CHARLES R DOW to Miss LUCY E SKILLIN.

In Thomaston, April 8th, by Rev. Luther Wiswall, Mr. JOHN S HILL to Miss HELEN A SMALL.

In Webster, Mr. JOHN BUBRE to Miss MARY J. WHEELER; Mr. GEO H. FARREN of Richmond, to Miss LORINDA MANN.

In Saco, April 6th, by Rev Edward S. Dwight, Doctor GEORGE F. MELLEN of Yazoo, Miss., to Miss CAROLINE M. LUNT, daughter of Johnson Lunt.

In Kennebunkport, Mr. AARON BURNHAM to Miss ALEXINA STAPLES, both of Biddeford.

In Belfast, Mr. HUGH JOHNSTON to Mrs. BRIDGET SWEENEY.

In North Prospect, Capt. WM. R. HEAGAN to Miss CLEMENTINE C. GRANT.

In Exeter, N. H., Mr. D. J. CLIFFORD to Miss MARGARET M. KINGSBURY, both of Bath.

In Bath, Mr. JOSEPH WINE to Miss MARY D. SIMPSON.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, April 6th, TRYPHENA THOMS, daughter of Widow Mary Thoms, aged 17.

In this city, March 8th, ELIZA J. KIMBALL, wife of Albion G. Kimball, aged 24.

In New Sharon, April 3d, NANCY M KIMBALL, wife of Wm H. Kimball, formerly of this city, aged 24.

In Mt Vernon, April 3d, BELA GILMAN, aged 57.

In Panama, near Gorgona Gate, between Panama and San Francisco, THOMAS J. BLOSSOM of Turner, aged 28.

In Albion, CHARLOTTE SHOREY, wife of Francis Shorey, aged 34.

In East Livermore, Z. BUMPUS, aged 86.

In Whitefield, BENJ. TOREY, aged 80.

In Biddeford, JOSEPH HOBBS, aged 48; LUCRETIA TARBOX, aged 28.

In Saco, SOLOMON STEART, aged 74.

In Paris JOSHUA YOUNG, aged 77.

In Buckfield, JOSEPH HAMMOND aged 80.

In Fryeburg, JONATHAN SHIRLEY, aged 79.

In Belfast, March 31st, Hon WILLIAM CROSBY, the oldest lawyer and judge, probably, in the State of Maine, aged 82

In Belfast, HARRIET H. STAPLES, wife of James Staples, aged 21; Mrs. PAMELIA TUFTS, aged 74.

In Waterville, ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, wife of Col. Johnson Williams, aged 64.

Cash Paid for Land Warrants.

INQUIRE at F. LYFORD & CO'S Store, two doors North of the Stanley House.

Augusta, April 12, 1852. *1w16

I. DONHAM, SURGEON DENTIST,

Also, Druggist and Apothecary.

OFFICE—In the back part of his Apothecary Shop, cop **Readfield Corner, Maine.** 16if

SHOULDER BRACES, for persons with round shoulders, contracted chest, or of sedentary habits. Children who are in the habit of stooping will be greatly benefitted by their use. All sizes, for both sexes, for sale by 16 BILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

REMOVAL.

R. T. BOSWORTH has removed from his old Store to the Store formerly occupied by J. ASIEL, **No. 2 North's Block,** a few doors south of the Post Office, nearly opposite the Stanley House.

The Store has been newly fitted up, and is very large and commodious, so that I shall be enabled to keep a much more extensive assortment of CLOTHING. With my increased facilities, I can now offer to my friends and purchasers, as large and well selected a stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, &c., as can be found on Water street. I shall at all times have in Store a complete assortment of English, French, German and American Woolens, Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings. A full assortment of Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Socks, Gloves, Suspenders, Stocking and Umbrellas. Also, constantly on hand, OIL CLOTH and INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING. All of the above will be sold at wholesale or retail.

Custom Work.—I have obtained the services of an excellent CUTTER, from BOSTON, who has had many years' experience in Custom Work in one of the most Fashionable Establishments in that city.

Augusta, April 5, 1852. 16

HOUSE, SHIP AND SIGN PAINTING.

J. L. HEATH, late of the firm of HEATH & BEALE, has taken a SHOP in the "Green Store," nearly opposite the Franklin House, and would respectfully invite his old friends and patrons to give him a call, and he will endeavor to give them perfect satisfaction, as usual. He will be prepared at all times to do all kinds of **Painting, Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging,** &c. &c., in as good style as it can be done at any Shop in this city.

MIXED PAINTS constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates. 3m16 Augusta, April 13, 1853.

BRASS SPRING TRUSSES.—Benjamin's Brass Spring Trusses—the very best kind now in use—just received and for sale by 16 EBEN FULLER.

LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.—Jockey Club, Sweet Briar, Patchouly, Jenny Lind, Eglantine, and Azalia, just received by 16 EBEN FULLER.

GRAINERS' and ARTISTS' TOOLS.—Just received, Badger Blenders, Gilders' Tips, Beater Brushes, Fine Stripers, Graining Brushes, Carmine, Drop Lake, &c. For sale by 16 BILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that I forbid all persons harboring or trusting HARRISON COTTLE on my account, for I will not pay one cent of any charges against him. He has spent three years of his wages, and I have bills to pay for him, and shall look after his wages. CHAS. COTTLE.

Kennebec, April 5, 1852. *16

FARM FOR SALE.

JOSEPH KIMBALL, recently of Monmouth, but now in California, offers his Farm for sale at a great bargain. Said Farm is situated in Monmouth, three-fourths of a mile south of the Centre Village, and one-fourth of a mile from the Centre Meeting House, in a good neighborhood, and pleasantly situated. There are about 60 acres of good land, well wooded and watered, with a good house and barn nearly new. This Farm will be sold at the lowest price, and possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of LIVONIA KIMBALL, at Monmouth Centre, or JOSEPH FAIRBANKS, at North Monmouth. Those in want of a good Farm will do well to call and examine the premises.

Monmouth, April 12th, 1852. *3w16

Wanted,

THREE or four good COAT MAKERS. Also, two good hands to work on Pants. R. T. BOSWORTH.

Augusta, April 7, 1852. 16

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JAMES O. ROLLINS, late of Vassalborough, in said County, deceased, having been presented by HIRAM A. ROLLINS, the Executor therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said County, on the second Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 16

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, on the Estate of RUSSEL STODDARD, late of Greene, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to LEONARD MOWER.

April 12, 1852. 16

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1852.

BENJAMIN GASLIN, Administrator on the Estate of THOMAS MORTON, JR., late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED: That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 16

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1852.

LYDIA DYER, widow of JONATHAN DYER, late of Sidney, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the Personal Estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed. D WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 16

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1852.

ASENATH FORBES, widow of WILLIAM G. FORBES, late of Benton, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the Personal Estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of May next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SM

The Muse.

For the Farmer.

DEPARTED HOURS.

Where are those hours, those happy hours,
When life seemed one bright dream?
When hopes were decked in rainbow hues,
Unknown was sorrow's theme?
When friendship's smiles had power to cheer,
Strewing our path with flowers,
And swiftly passed the moments by,—
Where are those happy hours?

Where are those saddened hours,
When hearts were clothed in gloom,
When friends we loved were called away,
To dwell within the tomb?
When disappointment mocked our hopes,
Prostrating all our powers,
And life appeared a desert waste,—
Where are those saddened hours?

Where are those hours when first we learned
That pleasures, false as fair,
Could not sustain the longing soul,
Nor leave a blessing there?
When first we knew that friendship's trust
Was doomed to be betrayed,
That earthly joys would quickly pass,
And earthly flowers would fade?

They all are past, those hours of joy,
Those hours of grief and pain:
Our talents wasted, time misspent
Can ne'er return again.
Then why emplov our present time
In sighing o'er the past,
Neglecting joys that might be ours
For those that did not last?

The present hours are worth far more
Than all that memory shows:
Her magic glass cannot recall
Our vanished joys and woes:
We cannot live them o'er again—
Then leave them with a sigh,
And seek to do our duty now,
Wherever it may lie.

Pleasant Vale, Litchfield, 1852.

FAME.

What is fame, and what is glory?
A dream—a jester's lying story,
To tickle fools withal, or be
A word of praise, perchance of blame,
The wreck of a time-banded name—
And this is glory—this is fame!

The Story-Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

OUR NEW NEIGHBORS:

OR, TWO YEARS RESIDENCE IN GLENWOOD VALLEY.

BY MRS. B. J. GREELEY.

"Well, we are going to have some new neighbors," said a tall, bustling woman, as she entered the house of Mrs. Hinkley, just across the way, with a tattered shawl thrown over her head.

"So I have heard," returned Mrs. Hinkley, "sit down, Mrs. Green, and tell us all about them."

"La, me! you know him as well as I do. He's just married, you know, and going to settle here. I suppose he thinks he's got somebody that's 'pretty nice.' She's proud enough, I know."

"Then you have seen her?"

"La, yes—a little girl of a thing, no more fit to be married than a baby. And I believe her folks are not rich, nor anything very smart, neither."

"Well, I saw them ride by, yesterday morning; and, as you say, I guess she's proud enough."

"Proud, yes. She won't be much of a neighbor—she can't talk a mite. But I must go—come over. There, it is twelve o'clock, and I haven't begun to get dinner yet. O, was you to meeting, yesterday?"

"No."

"Well, I wish you'd been there. Mrs. P. was there with a new satin bonnet and silk shawl."

"I want to know! Such extravagance can't last long."

We will here leave them—Mrs. Hinkley to think about satin bonnets and silk shawls, while Mrs. Green employs herself about her late dinner.

"Well, Ada, how do you think the tenement will do?"

"O, very well, Charles; quite well. It is rather lonely here—so still that I am afraid I shall be sad sometimes; but it will seem more like home, when we get settled," and a shade passed over the little round face of Ada, as she thought of home, and the loved ones she had left behind—the early schoolmates, childhood friends, gay society, merry parties, walks and pic-nics. She had left them all to settle in the quiet village of Glenwood Valley. Yet she cared not for other society when Charles Herbeth, her husband—the one who had won her heart from among the many other suitors who sought her hand—was to share her joys and sorrows. He was nothing but a mechanic, as the saying is, yet his tall, manly form, easy manner, and well-balanced mind, could not fail to win the love of such a girl as Ada Agnieus. She was the idolized and petted daughter of a wealthy merchant, residing in a fashionable and aristocratic city. From childhood she had attended the best of schools, and had always moved in the first circles,—and no wonder her little round face looked sad as she thought of Glenwood Valley as her future home.

It was a still, cold winter's eve. In a neat little sitting-room in yonder cottage just over the hill, sat a young lady, its only occupant, nervously rocking to and fro—now stopping to gaze into the fire, as if her very life depended there—now listening to the passing breeze as it swept through the tall trees, or occasionally folding back the long muslin curtain that shaded the little window overlooking the road. Not less than twenty times had she shaded her eyes with her hand, and gazed forth upon the darkness without. It is no other than our "new neighbor." She had tried to make her little home seem like home. Her little cottage was really pleasant, yet often would memory steal back to her own dear home and the loved ones far away. The very book she had so often perused, and which lay on the little table, seemed to partake of her sadness. Not but what her husband was all that she expected—not that he neglected her—but it was so dull in comparison with her own gay home, where she had pass the sunny days of childhood.

"Good evening, Ada," said Charles, as he entered and seated himself before the warm, bright fire. "How have you enjoyed yourself in your new home, to-day?"

"O, quite well," said Ada, her face brightening up. "It is rather dull."

"Yes, Ada, as you say, it is dull, and society is poor. But you must enjoy yourself as well as you can with your books and music. Business is rather good here, and I hope to do well."

"Speaking of society, Charles, makes me think to tell you I have had some callers to-day."

"Have you—who? and how did you like them?"

"O, don't ask me," said Ada, half crying and half laughing, "don't ask me how I like them. But I forgot to tell you who they were—Mrs. Green and Mrs Hinkley, and a little pert looking lady—I do not remember her name. I should think they called to see the house and furniture instead of me—for after taking a general survey of the room and its contents, Mrs. Green enquired the price of my curtains, while Mrs. Hinkley examined the table covering. I assure you I was both disgusted and amused; and just at this interesting part of the 'drama,' Maggy handed me a letter. Asking to be excused while I merely opened it—anxious to get a peep at anything that would cause me to *think*, at least, that I was in a civilized land—the little pert woman exclaimed, 'Well, Mrs. Herbeth, you've got a letter from your folks.' I told her it was, after glancing at the signature, and I actually wished their call was at an end. Well, at last the little 'prim' lady laid by her work. O, I forgot to tell you, Charles, that they brought their work, for the first call, too," and Ada laughed heartily. "After many invitations, such as 'be neighborly,' 'run in often,' they left. I must tell you that after the door closed, I cried and laughed by turns."

"Well, Ada, quite a scene, I must say. Callers leaving, you crying one minute and laughing the next, ha, ha, ha! Come, Ada, let us have some music, and so close the memorable day on which you received your first callers."

"Well, Mrs. Green, what do you think of our new neighbors? I tell you what it is, I've not changed my mind. She's proud enough, and I don't believe she come out of much of a family, either."

"No, I guess not," said Mrs. Green.

"They don't look much smarter than anybody else, either," continued Mrs. Hinkley, "but I guess she's some extravagant, though. Mrs. Stevenson told me that Patty McArthur said she had heard her folks were rather poor, too, and that she had never had much of a chance for schooling, either, if she does have so many books round, and an instrument to play on."

"I want to know. Well, I thought it was all show."

"There," exclaimed Mrs. Hinkley, "there goes Mrs. Esthers—I must see her." She met her at the gate, and it was no other than our little prim woman. "Good morning, Mrs. Esthers."

"How do you do, Mrs. Hinkley?—how does our new neighbor get along?"

"O, I went in to see her, this morning, and tried to talk a little with her; and now I tell you, Mrs Esthers—but don't say anything about it—she rather gave me to understand that she did not intend to have much to do with her neighbors—but there, I shan't say any more, for I *do* hate tattling above all things."

"So do I, so do I," said Mrs. Esthers.

Mrs. Herbeth sat employed with her sewing, when the door opened and Mrs. Hinkley entered.

"Good morning, Mrs. Hinkley; will you please to be seated?" said Mrs. Herbeth, as she rose and placed a chair for her visitor. "You are taking a walk this morning?"

"Yes—I was going over to the next house."

"You have neighbors near, I see," said Mrs. Herbeth, glancing over to the cottage opposite.

"Yes, near enough, such as they are."

"Are they not friendly?"

"Well, she is rather a mischief-making sort of woman. She had something to say about you, this morning. I don't know as I ought to say anything about it, for I despise tattlers, don't you?" and she turned her little round eyes with such a *would-be-meek* look to Mrs. Herbeth, that the latter could hardly help smiling, disgusted as she was.

"I would not seek the society of tattlers," replied Mrs. Herbeth.

"They had considerable to say about your folks," said Mrs. Hinkley, "and asked if they were poor. I come away as soon as I could. Don't say anything about it—I would not have the name of tattling."

Thus was Mrs. Herbeth constantly annoyed, and who would wonder if her little round face looked actually long. Months rolled on, and Mrs. Herbeth was laid low on a bed of sickness. Long and wearily passed the days with the invalid. Long did they consider her dangerously ill; and long did the devoted husband watch by her bedside. At length she began slowly to recover, but it was a long time before she could sit in her easy chair; and many, many months before she could walk about her room. During the long and tedious months of sickness, she found her books a solace, in the absence of her husband. Occasionally she had to listen to a talkative caller, yet she often thought that the people of Glenwood Valley had a little of the "milk of human kindness," for most of them kept aloof.

Charles Herbeth is the still devoted husband. Often does he tell Ada of the time when he left his boyhood's home a penniless youth, and sought a home among strangers. Long and wearily he plodded on, and shortly he sailed o'er the rough sea of life, till at last imbibing something of a speculative disposition, and through misrepresentation, he was drawn into a business in which he lost his all. But the darkest day will pass.—Charles and Ada have removed from Glenwood Valley, and when I last saw them in their quiet little home, I should judge that the bright star of fortune was shining o'er their pathway of life. Ada had come to the conclusion that she should prefer a home elsewhere than in Glenwood Valley—not that it was so "quiet" as she first supposed it to be, but that she should prefer something more pleasing and solid, for a change in the dull monotony of life, than the silly gossip of tattling tongues.

THE BANK NOTE LIE.

"Are you not returning immediately to Worcester?" said Lady Leslie, a widow residing near the city, to an officer who was paying her a morning visit.

"I am. Can I do anything for you there?"

"Yes; you can do me a great kindness. My confidential servant, Baynes, is gone out for the day and night; and I do not like to trust my new footman, of whom I know nothing, to put this letter in the post-office, as it contains a fifty pound note."

"Indeed! that is a large sum to trust to the post."

"Yes; but I am told it is the safest conveyance. It is, however, quite necessary that a person whom I can trust should put the letter in the box."

"Certainly," replied Captain Freeland. Then with an air that showed he considered himself a person to be trusted, he deposited the letter in safety in his pocket-book, and took leave, promising he would return to dinner the next day, which was Saturday.

On his road, Freeland met some of his brother officers, who were going to pass the day and night at Great Malvern; and as they earnestly pressed him to accompany them, he wholly forgot the letter entrusted to his care; and having dispatched his servant to Worcester for his "sacde nuit" (night bag) and other things, he turned back with his companions, and passed the rest of the day in their sauntering but amusing idleness, that "dolce far niente," (sweet doing nothing,) which may be reckoned comparatively virtuous, if it leads to the forgetfulness of little duties only, and is not attended by the positive infringement of greater ones. But in not putting this important letter into the post, as he engaged to do, Freeland violated a real duty; and he might have put it in at Malvern, had not the encounter with his brother officers banished the commission entirely from his thoughts; nor did he remember it till, as they rode through the village the next morning, on their way to Worcester, they met Lady Leslie walking on the road.

At sight of her, Freeland recollected, with shame and confusion, that he had not fulfilled the charge committed to him; for, as she was a woman of high fashion, great talents, and some severity, he was afraid that his negligence, if avowed, would cause him not only to forfeit her favor, but expose him to her powerful sarcasm.

To avoid being recognized was, however, impossible; and as soon as Lady Leslie saw him, she exclaimed, "Oh, Captain Freeland, I am so glad to see you! I have been quite uneasy concerning my letter, since I gave it to your care, for it was of such consequence." Did you put it into the post yesterday?"

"Certainly," replied Freeland, hastily, and in the hurry of the moment, added, "How could you, my dear madam, doubt my obedience to your commands?"

"Thank you, thank you," cried she. "How you have relieved my mind!"

He had done so, but he had painfully burdened his own. To be sure, it was a 'white' lie—the 'lie of fear.' Still, he was not used to uttering falsehoods, and he felt the meanness and degradation of this. He had to learn that it was mischievous also, and that none can presume to say where the consequences of the most trivial lie will end. As soon as Freeland parted with Lady Leslie, he bade his friends farewell, and putting spurs to his horse, scarcely slackened his pace till he had reached the geeral post-office, and deposited the letter in safety.

"Now, then," thought he, "I hope I shall be able to return and dine with Lady Leslie, without shrinking from her penetrating eye."

He found her, when he arrived, very pensive and absent; so much so, that she felt it necessary to apologize to her guests, informing them that Mary Benson, an old servant of hers, who was very dear to her, was seriously ill, and painfully circumstanced; and that she feared she had not done her duty by her.

"To tell you the truth, Captain Freeland," said she, speaking to him in a low voice, "I blame myself for not having sent for my confidential servant, who was not far off, and dispatched him with the money, instead of trusting it to the post."

"It would have been better to have done so, certainly," replied Freeland, deeply blushing.

"Yes; for the poor woman to whom I sent has a sick husband unable to be removed, and as (but owing to no fault of his) he is on the point of bankruptcy, his cruel landlord has declared, that if they do not pay their rent by to-morrow, he will turn them out into the street, and seize the very bed they lie on! However, as you put the letter in the post yesterday, they must get their fifty pound note to-day, else they could not; for there is no delivery of letters in London, on Sunday, you know."

"True, very true," replied Freeland, in a tone which he vainly tried to render steady.

"Therefore," continued Lady Leslie, "if you had told me, when we met, the letter was not gone, I should have recalled Baynes, and sent him off by the mail to London; and then he would have reached Somers Town, where the Bensons live, in good time; but now, though I own it would have been a comfort to me to send him for fear of accident, I could not get him back soon enough, therefore I must let things take their chance; and as letters seldom miscarry, the only danger is that the note may be taken out."

She might have talked an hour without interruption; for Freeland was too much conscience stricken to reply; as he found that he had not only told a falsehood, but that if he had had moral courage enough to tell the truth, the mischievous negligence of which he had been guilty could have been repaired; but now, as Lady Leslie said, "it was too late."

But while Lady Leslie became talkative, and able to perform her duties to her friends, after she had thus unburdened her mind to Freeland, he grew every minute more absent and more taciturn; and though he could not eat with appetite, he threw down rather than drank repeated glasses of hock and champagne to enable him to rally his spirits; but in vain.

A naturally ingenuous and generous nature cannot shake off the first compunctious visitings of conscience for having committed an unworthy action, and having also been the means of injury to another. All on a sudden, however, his countenance brightened; and as soon as the ladies left the table, he started up, left his compliments and excuses with Lady Leslie's nephew who presided at dinner, said he had a pressing call to Worcester; and, when there, as the London mail was gone, he threw himself into a post-chaise, and set off for Somers Town, the place Lady Leslie had named as the residence of Mary Benson. "At least," said Freeland, to himself, with a lightened heart, "I shall now have the satisfaction of doing all I can to repair my fault." But owing to the delay occasioned by the want of horses, and by finding the hostlers at the inns in bed, he did not reach London and the place of his destination till the wretched family had been dislodged; while the unhappy wife was weeping, not only over the disgrace of being so removed, and for her own and her husband's increased illness in consequence of it, but from the agonizing suspicion that the mistress and friend, whom she had so long loved and relied upon, had disregarded the tale of her sorrows, and refused to relieve her necessities. Freeland soon found a conductor to the mean lodgings in which the Bensons had obtained shelter; for they were well known, and their fate was generally pitied; but it was some time before he could speak, as he stood by their bedside. He was choked with painful emotions afterwards; for his conscience smote him for the pain he had occasioned, and applauded him for the pleasure which he came to bestow.

"I come," said he at length, (while the sufferers waited in almost angry wonder to hear his reasons for thus intruding upon them.) "I come to tell you from your kind friend, Lady Leslie——"

"Then she has not forgotten me!" screamed out the poor woman, almost gasping for breath.

"No, to be sure; she could not forget you, she was incapable——" here his voice wholly failed him.

"Thank heaven!" cried she, tears trickling down her pale cheek; "I can bear anything now; for that was the bitterest of all!"

"My good woman," said Freeland, "it was owing to a mistake—pshaw! no; it was owing to my fault that you did not receive a fifty pound note by the post yesterday."

"Fifty pounds!" cried the poor man, wringing his hands; "why that would have paid all we owed; and I could have gone on with my business, and our lives would not have been risked, nor I disgraced!"

Freeland now turned away, unable to say a word more; but recovering himself, he again drew near them, and throwing his purse to the agitated speaker, said, "There! get well, only get well! and whatever you want shall be yours; or I will never lose this horrible choking again while I live!"

Freeland took a walk after this scene, and with hasty, rapid steps, the painful choking being his companion very often during the course of it; for he was haunted by the images of those whom he had disgraced: and he could not help remembering that, however blameable his negligence might be, it was nothing, either in sinfulness or mischief to the lie told to conceal it; and that, but for that lie of fear, the effects of his negligence would have been repaired in time.

But he resolved that he would not leave Somers Town till he had seen these poor people settled in a good lodging. He therefore hired a conveyance for them, and superintended their removal that evening to apartments full of necessary comfort. "My good friends," said he, "I cannot recall the mortification and disgrace which you have endured through my fault, but I trust you have gained, in the end, by leaving a cruel landlord, who had no pity for your unmerited poverty. Lady Leslie's note will I trust, reach you to-morrow; but if not, I will make up the loss: therefore, be easy! and when I go away, may I have the comfort of knowing that your removal has done you no harm!"

He then, but not till then, had the courage to write to Lady Leslie, and tell her the whole truth, concluding his letter thus:

"If your interesting proteges have not suffered in their health, I shall not regret what has happened, because I trust it will be a lesson to me, through life, and teach me never to tell even the most apparently trivial white lie again. How unimportant this violation of truth appeared to me at the moment! as it was to avoid falling in your estimation: but, it was, you see, overruled; and the agony of mind, disgrace, and perhaps, risk of life, were the consequence of it to innocent individuals—not to mention my own pangs, the pangs of an upbraiding conscience. But forgive me, my dear Lady Leslie. Now, however, trust that the evils, so deeply repented of, will be a blessing to us all; but it will be long before I forgive myself."

Lady Leslie was delighted with this candid letter, though grieved by its painful details, while she viewed with approbation the amends which her young friend had made, and his modest disregard of his own exertions.

The note arrived in safety, and Freeland left the afflicted couple in better health, and quite happy in mind, as his and Lady Leslie's bounty had left them nothing to desire in a pecuniary point of view.

When Lady Leslie and he met, she praised his virtue, whilst she blamed his fault; and they fortified each other in the wise and moral resolution never to violate truth again, even on the slightest occasion; as a lie, however unimportant it may at the time appear, is like an arrow shot over a house, whose course is unseen, and may be unintentionally the cause to some one of agony or death.

THE PREACHER AND THE LAWYERS.

Jesse Lee, one of the first Methodist preachers in New England, was a man who combined unresisting energy and tenderness of sensibility, with an extraordinary propensity to wit. Mr. Stephens, in his new work on the "Memorials of Methodism," gives the following specimen of Lee's *bonhommie*:

As he was riding on horseback one day, between Boston and Lynn, he was overtaken by two young lawyers, who knew that he was a Methodist preacher, and were disposed to amuse themselves somewhat at his expense. Saluting him, and ranging their horses one on each side of him, they entered into conversation something like the following:

1st Lawyer—I believe you are a preacher, sir!

Lee—Yes; I generally pass for one.

1st Lawyer—You preach very often, I suppose!

Lee—Generally every day, frequently twice or more.

2d Lawyer—How do you find time to study, when you preach so much?

Lee—I study when riding, and read when resting.

1st Lawyer—But do you not write your sermons?

Lee—No; not very often.

2d Lawyer—Do you often make mistakes in preaching extemporaneously?

Lee—I do, sometimes.

2d Lawyer—How do you do then? Do you correct them?

Lee—that depends upon the character of the mistake. I was preaching the other day, and I went to quote the text, "All liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone;" and, by mistake, I said, "All *lawyers* shall have their part—"

2d Lawyer, interrupting him—"What did you do with that? Did you correct it?"

Lee—O, no, indeed! It was so nearly true, I didn't think it worth while to correct it.

"Humph!" said one of them, (with a hasty and impatient glance at the other,) "I don't know whether you are the more knave or fool!"

"Neither," he quietly replied, turning at the same time his mischievous eyes from one to the other; "I believe that I am just *between* the two!"

Finding they were measuring wit with one of its masters, and excessively mortified at their discomfiture, the knights of the green bag drove ahead, leaving the victor to solitude and his own reflections.

Good. At a dancing party, not a hundred miles from here, one of the beaux got a little corned. He, of course, felt himself as good as any body. Asking a young lady who lives in the vicinity of a grist mill to dance, she declined; whereupon he instituted a parley, remarking, "that if he was not good enough to dance with her, he would come down to the mill and be ground over." "Come down," said the lady, "but you will recollect that the first process in grinding will be to run you through the *smut machine!*"

"Look here, Pete," said a knowing darkey to his companion, "don't stand on de railroad."

"Why, Joe!"

"Kase, if de cars see dat mouf of yourn, dey will tink it am de depo, and run rite in it!"

An Irishman, who was sentenced to the House of Correction at South Boston for a year, was set to work in the Blacksmith's shop. He found the labor rather too hard, though, and implored Captain Robbins to change his employment.—"Faith, Captain," said he, "if I have to work this way for a *year*, I shall die *in less than a fortnight!*"

An Irishman was sued by a doctor for the amount of his bill for medicine and attendance, and Paddy being called upon to state why he refused to pay, replied—"Why should I pay for such stuff! The medicine was of no use to me; sure he sent me two emetics and ne'er a one of them could I keep on my stomach."

A gentleman passing a country church while under repair, observed to one of the workmen, that he thought it would be an expensive job.

"Why yes," replied he "but in my opinion we shall accomplish what our reverend divine has tried to do for the last thirty years in vain."

"What is that!" asked the gentleman.

"Why, bring all the parish to repentance, of course."

Passing up town last evening we saw a man fall upon the sidewalk, and said to him as he arose, "So the wicked do not always stand on slippery places." "Sir," said he, "you are mistaken; I am the son of pious parents, and religiously inclined, but as I am too confounded poor to buy a pew in a fashionable church, I thought I'd try a slip on Main street."

All dissipation has its origin in a want of proper employment.

Sabbath Reading.

From the N. Y. Independent.

A VISION OF IMMORTALITY:

Being a Sequel of "Thanatopsis" and "The Hymn to Death."

BY W. C. BRYANT.

I, who essayed to sing in earlier days
The *Thanatopsis*, and *The Hymn to Death*,
Wake now the Hymn to Immortality.
Yet once again, O man, come forth and view
The haunts of Nature,—walk the waving fields,
Enter the silent groves, or pierce again
The depths of the untrodden wilderness,
And she shall teach thee.

Thou hast learned before
One lesson,—and her Hymn of Death hath fallen
With melancholy sweetness on thine ear;
Yet she shall tell thee with a myriad tongue
That *life* is there—life in uncounted form—
Stealing in silence through the hidden roots,
In every branch that swings,—in the green leaves,
And waving grain, and the gay summer flowers
That gladden the beholder.

Listen now,
And she shall teach thee that the dead have slept
But to awaken in more glorious forms,—
And that the mystery of the seed's decay
Is but the promise of the coming life.
Each towering oak that lifts its living head
To the broad sun light, in eternal strength,
Glories to tell thee that the acorn died.
The flowers that spring above their last year's grave
Are eloquent with the voice of life and hope—
And the green trees clap their rejoicing hands,
Waving in triumph o'er the earth's decay!
Yet not alone shall flower and forest raise
The voice of triumph and the hymn of life.
The *insect* brood are there!—each painted wing
That flutters in the sunshine, broke but now
From the close elements of a worm's own shroud,
Is telling, as it flies, how life may spring
In its glad beauty from the gloom of death.
Where the crushed mould beneath the sunken foot
Seems but the sepulchre of old decay,
Turn thou a keener glance, and thou shalt find
The gathered myriads of a mimic world.
The breath of evening and the sultry morn
Bears on its wing a cloud of witnesses,
That earth from her unnumbered caves of death
Sends forth a mightier tide of teeming life.

Raise then the Hymn to Immortality!
The broad green prairies and the wilderness,
And the old cities where the dead have slept
Age upon age, a thousand graves in one,
Shall yet be crowded with the living forms
Of myriads, waking from the silent dust.
Kings that lay down in state, and earth's poor slaves,
Resting together in one fond embrace,
The white-haired patriarch and the tender babe,
Grown old together in the flight of years,
They of immortal fame and they whose praise
Was never sounded in the ears of men,—
Archon and priest, and the poor common crowd,
All the last concourse in the halls of death,
Shall waken from the dreams of silent years
To hail the dawn of the immortal day.

Aye, learn the lesson. Though the worm shall be
Thy brother in the mystery of death!
And ash shall pass, humble and proud and gay,
Together, to earth's charnel-house,
Yet the Immortal is thy heritage!
The grave shall gather thee:—Yet shalt thou come
Beggar or prince, not as thou wentest forth
In rags or purple, but arrayed as those
Whose mortal puts on immortality!

Then mourn not when thou markest the decay
Of Nature, and her solemn hymn of death
Steals with a note of sadness to the heart.
That other voice, with its rejoicing tones,
Breaks from the mould with every bursting flower,
"O grave! thy victory!"

And thou, O man,
Burdened with sorrow at the woes that crowd
Thy narrow heritage, lift up thy head
In the strong hope of the undying life,
And shout the Hymn to Immortality.

The dear departed that have passed away
To the still house of death, leaving thine own,
The gray-haired sire that died in blessing thee,
Mother or sweet-lipped babe, or she who gave
Thy home the light and bloom of Paradise—
They shall be thine again, when thou shalt pass
At God's appointment, through the shadowy vale,
To reach the sunlight of the IMMORTAL HILLS.

And thou that gloriest to lie down with kings,
Thine uncrowned head now lowlier than theirs,
Seek thou the loftier glory to be known
A king and priest to God—when thou shalt pass
Forth from these silent halls to take thy place
With patriarchs and prophets and the blest
Gone up from every land to people heaven.

So live, that when the mighty caravan,
Which halts one night-time in the vale of Death,
Shall strike its white tents for the morning march,
Thou shalt mount onward to the Eternal Hills,
Thy foot unwearied and thy strength renewed,
Like the strong eagle's, for the upward flight.

MINISTERING SPIRITS.

The re-union of parents and children in heaven, as well as of other earthly friends, is a cheering and delightful thought. And the idea that our departed friends may sometimes be near us, or wait to welcome us on the borders of the spirit-land, is well suited to impress the mind.

A little girl in the family of my acquaintance, a lovely and precious child, lost her mother at an age too early to fix the loved features on her remembrance. She was as frail as beautiful; and as the bud of her heart unfolded, it seemed as if won by that mother's prayers to turn instinctively heavenward. The sweet, conscientious, prayer-loving child, was the cherished one of the bereaved family. But she faded away early. She would lie upon the lap of her friend, who took a mother's kind care of her, and winding one wasted arm about her neck, would say, "Now tell me about my mama!" And when the oft-told tale had been repeated, she would ask softly, "Take me into the parlor: I want to see my mama." The request was never refused, and the affectionate child would lie for hours contentedly gazing on her mother's portrait.—But—

"Pale and wan she grew, and weakly—
Bearing all her pain so meekly,
That to them she still grew dearer,
As the trial hour drew nearer."

The hour came at last, and the weeping neighbors assembled to see the child die. The dew of death was already on the flower, as the life sun was going down. The little chest heaved faintly—spasmodically.

"Do you know me darling!" sobbed close to her ear, the voice that was dearest; but it awoke no answer.

All at once a brightness, as if from the upper world, burst over the child's colorless countenance. The eye-lids flashed open, the lips parted, the wan cuddling hands flew up, in the little one's last impulsive effort, as she looked piercingly into the far above.

"Mother!" she cried, with surprise and transport in her tone—and passed with that breath into her mother's bosom.

Said a distinguished divine who stood by that bed of joyous death.

"If I never believed in the ministration of departed ones before, I could not doubt it now."

The one idea which history exhibits as ever more developing itself into greater distinctness, is the idea of humanity, the noble endeavor to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views, and by setting aside the distinctions of religion, country and color, to treat the whole human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature. [Humboldt.

DRAIN TILE.

THE subscriber can furnish TILES suitable for Draining Lands, Cellars, Sinks, Cisterns, &c. &c. The great importance of thorough Drainage is daily becoming more apparent. A Drain of these Tiles will last for ages, and yet is not so expensive as a common plank or brick one. The public are invited to call and see samples, at Maine Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 27 Market Square. WM. O. H. GWYNNETH.
Portland, August, 1851. 6m38

COD LIVER OIL CANDY, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. &c. For sale by
49 EBEN FULLER.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!—Lamp Oils of various kinds and of *superior quality*, just received from the Manufacturer, and for sale by J. W. COFREN,
45 *No 9, Bridge's Block, Water St., Augusta.*

CHAIN PUMPS.

THE Subscriber manufactures and puts down CHAIN PUMPS of the Improved Construction, at reduced prices. LUTHER WHITMAN.
Winthrop, Dec 23, 1851. 52tf

FLAGG'S LINE OF PACKETS,

Between Augusta, Hallowell and Boston.

FLAGG'S Line of Packets will run between Augusta, Hallowell and Boston, the ensuing season, as follows:

One of the following Vessels will leave FLAGG'S WHARF, AUGUSTA, and the 3ots on North Side of LONG WHARF, BOSTON, every SATURDAY, during the present season.

Schooner GAZELLE, T. R POOL, Master.
" ODD FELLOW, S. BEALS, "
" ROCHESTER, J. ROWSE, "
" YUCATAN, S. GARLAND, "

☞ These Vessels will take steam up and down the river when necessary.

Refer to J. HEDGE & Co., J. D. PIERCE, J. MCARTHUR, and A. A. BITTUES.

BLANDING & DYER, Agents.
Augusta, March, 1852. 10

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Hooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma and Consumption.

And for the Relief of Patients in advanced stages of Consumption.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the CHERRY PECTORAL does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log-cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, *Cherry Pectoral* is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs—and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, *Cherry Pectoral* is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the Lungs. Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant, and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The *Cherry Pectoral* is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price 75c per bottle.

Sold by CUSHING & BLACK, DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta; C. P. Branch, Gardiner; Rowe & Clark, Lewiston; J. S. Fillebrown, Readfield; Stanley & Bracford, Winthrop; and by druggists throughout the State
eop3m52

DR. POLLARD'S

Hemorrhoidal Specific for Injections.

THIS Medicine is absolutely necessary in curing the Piles, and to effect a permanent cure, six bottles should be used in connection with eight boxes of Pills, two boxes Pile Electuary, and one box of Ointment, at least sixty days. The Specific removes all the morbid secretions from the elementary canal. The Pills cleanse the blood from all impurities, and give a speedy circulation of the blood through the whole system. They contain no physic, and may be used at all times without inconvenience to the patient. The Electuary is a mild, gentle, healing physic, to regulate the bowels. The Ointment is for an external application for all cutaneous diseases, and is not surpassed by any now in use. In case of pain and weakness across the small of the back, a good Strengthening Plaster should be worn.

The above named Medicines will cost the patient $11, and for double the amount the proprietor will warrant a cure where the patients put themselves under his care at his place of residence to Portland. This Medicine will be sent to any part of the United States, with full directions, by enclosing the above amount to the proprietor.

Dr. Pollard was afflicted with the Piles for more than twenty years and language cannot describe his sufferings.

A. W. POLLARD Independent Vegetable Physician, is the original inventor and sole proprietor, No. 231 Congress street, Portland, Me. 6m11

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE of the BEST FARMS in WINTHROP situate three-fourths of a mile from Winthrop Village, on the Augusta road, is now FOR SALE for $2000—and for one-half of which reasonable time will be given, with good security.

Said Farm contains about 70 acres of Land, with a good wood-lot, an orchard of choice grafted fruit, a new and thoroughly built story and a half house, porch, wood-shed and stable—the stable has been built five years.

Also, two other pieces of Land are offered for sale, one containing about five acres, mostly orchard, and separated from the Farm only by the main road—the other is one-fourth of a mile farther from the Village, on the same road, containing about 50 acres of excellent land, with a good wood lot, and a fine young orchard of grafted fruit.

For further particulars enquire on the premises, or of W. M. LADD, Lewiston.
Winthrop, March 17, 1851. 12tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1808!

Health & Strength. Pure Blood & Long Life.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters,

A Most Agreeable and Infallible Remedy.

Always Successful.

THESE BITTERS possess a wonderful superiority over all other Medicines, because they restore to sound health, impart tone, vigor and elasticity to the whole system—a power never known in any other Medicine. They have cured more than two hundred thousand cases, and have become, throughout the country, a standard Medicine. The secret of their great success lies in their curing the sick, not by palliating the symptoms, but by removing the *cause* itself. They cleanse, warm and strengthen the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood—possessing twelve times more power than the best Spanish Sarsaparilla. They are quicker in their effect, more wholesome to use, and more lasting in their influence.

They are not an "Empyrical Medicine," but the preparation of a Regular Practicing Physician, who has made the study of Medicine his profession.

They are composed of Roots and Herbs, which possess the power to restore health, and strengthen the constitution.

They have been used with unfailing success for forty years.

They may be taken at any time, without restriction in diet or hindrance in business; while in every stage of existence and every scale of being they possess the curious power of resisting the effect of sudden changes of atmosphere, and thus obviate a multiplicity of evils connected with our variable and uncertain climate.

They differ from the majority of Medicines in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved of, and those who use them always preserve health, prevent disorder, and attain a cheerful and pleasant old age.

Particular Notice.

All Orders addressed to S. O. RICHARDSON, M. D., 19 *Hanover street, BOSTON*, with such references as may be deemed proper, will be punctually attended to. Agents are particularly requested to mention in their orders, the most safe, speedy and economical route of forwarding their packages.

Prepared by me, at SOUTH READING, MASS., and sold wholesale and retail at my office, **19 Hanover street,** and by Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the United States.

75 *cents per bottle*; 50 *cents per Package.*

AGENTS.—DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, EBEN FULLER, and CUSHING & BLACK, Augusta. 6m11

WINDOW GLASS.—JOHN MCARTHUR, Agent for the "Millville" and Winslow Glass Co's, is constantly supplied with all the sizes in common use, and for sale either at wholesale or retail at manufacturers' prices.
Augusta, August 23, 1851. 35

CITY AGENCY.

WILLS & LOMBARD, having been duly appointed and qualified as Agent of the City of Augusta, to sell "Spirits, Wines and other intoxicating liquors," for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and no other, are now supplied with a large assortment of all kinds of the purest and best qualities that can be wanted for the above purposes; Agents of all other towns, as well as individuals, can be supplied at this Agency on as favorable terms as they can be at Boston, Portland, or any where else. WILLS & LOMBARD.
February 28, 1852. 10

ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand and is manufacturing from the best materials, a general assortment of **Fashionable Boots and Shoes,** suited for Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, which he is determined to sell at fair prices.

Those who prefer, can, by leaving their measure, have their Boots and Shoes made to order at short notice.

JOSHUA FRYE, *No. 4 Merchants' Row.*
Augusta, Jan., 1852